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THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

YOU WILL
Hit Hard,
Drive Straight,
Sleep Sound,
Awake Refreshed,
If you Eat
H-O
the 10-minute
Breakfast Food.

No. 9399.—VOL. LX. FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1895. [12 PAGES.] Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
ENGLISH OPERA AT CHEAP PRICES, at 7.45.
TO-NIGHT, MARITANA.
TO-MORROW, at 8, LILY OF KILLARNEY.
TO-NORROW, at 7.45, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
TUESDAY, FAUST.
THURSDAY, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
SATURDAY, May 18, at 2.0, TWO ACTS of BOHEMIAN GIRL and PAGLIACCI.
SATURDAY, May 18, at 7.45, LILY OF KILLARNEY.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MR. TREE.
Mr. Tree, Sole Lessee and Manager.
REAPPEARANCE of Mr. and Mrs. TREE after their visit to America.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, and for a limited number of nights,
JOHN-A-DREAMS, by C. Haddon Chambers.
Mr. Tree, Mr. Charles Cartwright, Mr. Charles Allan, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Mr. Herbert Ross, Mr. Esmond Maurice, Miss Lily Hanbury, Miss Le Thiere, and Mrs. Tree.
MATINEE of JOHN-A-DREAMS TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. W. Laverton) open 10 to 5.—HAYMARKET.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessees and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8, Doors open at 7.45.
THE SHOP GIRL.
Written by H. J. W. Dam. Music by Ivan Caryll,
and
Additional Songs by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton.
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AN ARTIST'S MODEL.
Preceded at 8.0, by A DRAWN BATTLE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 8.20, a New Musical Farce, entitled
GENTLEMAN JOE
(The Hansom Cabby)
Words and Lyrics by Basil Hood, Music by Walter Slaughter. Mr. Arthur Roberts, supported by a powerful Company. Preceded at 7.50 by JOHNSON'S CAPRICE. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 10. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE HOME SECRETARY, by R. C. Carton. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. Charles Brookfield, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. H. De Lange, Mr. E. S. James and Mr. Lewis Waller; Mrs. Julia Neilson, Miss Maude Millett, Miss D. Drummond, and Miss Mary Moore. Doors open 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
Mr. John Hare.
EVERY EVENING, at 8,
THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH, by A. W. PINERO. Mr. John Hare, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. Ian Robertson, C. A. Smith, J. Carne, F. Thorne, G. Du Maurier, C. Cavaye; Mesdames Calhoun, Ellis Jeffreys, Halsey, C. Groves, and Patrick Campbell. Box-office open daily 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Doors open 7.30 P.M. MATINEES, TO-MORROW, and May 18, at 2. Doors open 1.30.

SAVOY THEATRE.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Humperdinck's enormously successful fairy Opera HANSEL AND GRETEL, by the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company. MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. SPECIAL EXTRA MATINEES WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 15, at 2.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.—R. D'OYLY CARTE, Proprietor.

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Sole Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. Gatti and Mr. Datte. Business Manager, Mr. FRED. G. LATHAM.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.0, a Play by Franklin Tyler and David Belasco, entitled THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND, by Mr. William Terriss and Miss Millward. Messrs. H. Macklin, W. L. Abingdon, E. W. Gardiner, Charles Fulton, Richard Purdon, Julian Cross, G. W. Cockburn, Alexander May; Mesdames Maud Abbott, Mary Allestree, Dora Barton, Kate Monkcom. Box-office open 10 to 10.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. WILLIAM GOODENOUGH.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new and original farcical comedy, entitled,
THE LADIES' IDOL,
by Arthur Law.
Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH, Messrs. J. Beauchamp, C. P. Little, S. Warden, F. Volpe, K. Douglas, Mesdames M. Fairfax, G. Abershey, H. Perrers, E. Berridge. Preceded at 8.15 by HIS THE HIGHWAYMAN. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

STRAND THEATRE.
Mr. J. L. SHINE'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, an original Farcical Comedy, by George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, entitled FANNY. Messrs. John F. Shine, W. H. Day, Robb Harwood, T. P. Haynes, Owen Harris, &c.; Misses May Whitty, Katie Lee, Mrs. Raleigh. Preceded, at 8.15, by an original play in one act, by Henry Byatt, entitled BEFORE THE DAWN. Misses Alice Rees and Katie Lee; Mr. Matthew Brodie. Doors open at 8. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2. Preceded by THE BACKSLIDER, at 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee, W. S. PENLEY.
CHARLEY'S AUNT. By BRANDON THOMAS.
W. S. PENLEY as CHARLEY'S AUNT.
EVERY EVENING, at 8. Preceded, at 8, by THE JOURNEY'S END. Box-office open 10 to 5
MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor, EDWARD TERRY. Lessee and Manager, HENRY DANA.
THE PASSPORT, by B. C. Stephenson and W. Yardley. EVERY EVENING at 8. Preceded at 8.15 by A WOMAN'S NO. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 3. Box-office open 10 to 5. Seats at all libraries.

COURT THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, a Caricature, in three acts, by G. W. Godfrey, entitled VANITY FAIR, in which Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. C. Sugden, &c., will appear. Preceded at 7.45 by A NEAR SHAVE. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone, 3,031. MATINEE, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2

TRAFALGAR THEATRE.
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. FRANK WYATT.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, BARON GOLOSH, adapted from Messrs. Ordonneau and Audran's Les Gois Celestin. Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. Harry Grattan, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. W. S. Lonnen, Mr. George Humphreys, and Mr. Frank Wyatt; Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Florence Terry, Miss M. A. Victor, Miss Carlisle, Miss Violet Melnotte. At 7.30, A HAPPY THOUGHT. Doors 7.30.
MATINEE TO-MORROW and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

OLYMPIA.
OPEN ALL DAY, 12 noon to 11 P.M. Grand Spectacle, 2.30 and 8.30, THE ORIENT; or, an Embassy to the East. 2,500 Performers. Troupes of Elephants, Dromedaries, Camels, Horses, &c. Imogen Gardens. Neapolitan Band. Temple of Venus. Pictures of the Thames. Grandest Show on Earth.

ALHAMBRA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A Grand INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING Tournament, commencing MONDAY NIGHT, May 20. Full particulars will be duly announced.

ALHAMBRA.
TO-NIGHT, ALI BABA, at 10, the New Grand Spectacle, in which Mdlle. Grigolatis, with her Aerial Ballet, will appear. Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Charles Lauri, Mr. Harry Nicholls, Della Rocca, Henri French, Johnson, Kenton, and Bentley, Heaghe Sisters, Billie Barlow, Mabel Allen, Techow's Cats, &c. Prices 6d. to £3 3s. Open 7.45.

EMPIRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, will be presented
FAUST,
a grand new spectacular ballet in five tableaux, under the direction of Mr. George Edwardes. The ballet invented by Meme. Katti Lanner from the Scenario of Mr. Wilhelm, and produced under their joint supervision and direction of Mr. Edward Lee and Mr. Ernest Ford. The miscen-scene, costumes, and accessories by Wilhelm; scenery by Mr. Harker, Mr. Glendenning, and Henry Emden; ballet by Mr. Hiss Fisher and Arthur Gregory. Supported by Mlle. Francesca Zanfretta, Signorina Helene Cornalba, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties by the Bostons, Sisters Anderson, Holloss, Griffin, and Dubois, Fillis Degex, Florrie West, Lina Pantzer, Ducreux and Grenelier, Egger-Rieser, the Pantzers, and TO-NIGHT Yvette Guilbert. Doors open 7.45.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
EVERY EVENING at 7.30. Black Patti, Fredericks Demons, Alice Baker, My Fancy, Lola Le Hay, Edwin Barwell, The Florence Trio, May Evans, La Belle Rose, R. H. Douglas, Florence D'Orville, Edith Yorke, M. Richard and his Serpentine Dancing Dogs, Clara Wieland, the New Series of Tableaux Vivants, and Henry Lee in his impersonations of Great Men—Fast and Furious. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW, TWO AND SEVEN O'CLOCK.
At no place in the world can so many sights be seen as at the Royal Aquarium. Wonderful sights. The World's Greatest Show, 2.30 and 7.30. Over 100 Artists. All Free. Early Varieties, 2 o'clock, Free. The Great Dives; Boxing Kangaroo; Adelina, the graceful Gymnast, a Double Backward Somersault from the Roof; and hosts of Star Artists, Novelties, and Attractions, &c. Concert, 5.30. Grand Swimming Entertainments, 3 and 10. Great Angling Contest: The Rod v. Man and Woman, 3.30. A Gold Mine in operation. Hundreds of Manniklins delving 1,000 feet below the earth for gold. Entranced Subjects always on view. See the awakening, 10.30.

LUGARD A QUI LA TOUCHE.

CAPTAIN LUGARD was rather cryptic when interviewed at Liverpool yesterday by a representative of the Central News. The general drift, however, of his remarks reads clearly enough, and it is of serious moment. The French have again been poaching on the Niger Company's preserves, and attempting again to extort treaties from Sultans under its influence. That much has been hinted abroad these many months past, though there was room for hope that the expeditions were making for more legitimate goals. Captain LUGARD's declarations, unfortunately, set in the clearest light the unprincipled policy that the French are pursuing in West Africa. A positive steeplechase of explorers has been making for winning-posts planted well within our sphere. One competitor, Major DECŒUR, was, indeed, handsomely beaten by Captain LUGARD himself in a cross-country race to Nikki. He has, nevertheless, concluded a treaty of some sort with the king of that town, and effected another compact with the potentate of Neye. Further, M. BALLOT, the Governor of Dahomey, has relieved the tedium of office by promenading British territory to Boussa, on the Lower Niger, and making his little arrangements with the ruler of that village. In the last two cases we cannot but conclude that there has been a deliberate attempt to set aside existing documents. Neye has been under the jurisdiction of the Niger Company since 1885, and Boussa since 1890. In the case of Nikki, we may take it that, as Captain LUGARD thought fit to draw up terms of obligation, no definite understanding had previously been effected. Nikki, nevertheless, is situated in Sokoto, and therefore comes most certainly within the scope of the Anglo-French agreement. That diplomatic achievement set forth that a line should be drawn from Saye on the Niger to Barrua on Lake Chad, "so as to comprise in the sphere "of action of the Niger Company all that fairly belongs "to the kingdom of Sokoto." If words mean anything, Nikki comes under that limitation; and as for Neye and Boussa, they lie close to the lower navigable Niger, and are, therefore, as clearly subject to the Company as is Senegal to the French Republic.

We have no desire to exaggerate, and therefore we are prepared to make certain admissions. Sultan and King are impressive substantives, but they can cover very squalid realities. Captain LUGARD is ready to allow that Neye and Boussa are not places of supreme importance. Their Sovereigns may be besotted niggers, arrayed in cocked hats and very little besides. Again, the scramble for Africa was so called with the best of reasons. The partition was the result of very hasty chopping, and it was made without much regard to geographical or tribal necessities. The Sultanate of Adamawa, for one, has been morselled out between Germany and Great Britain in the most amazing fashion. Further the Niger Company controls a waterway which forms the only adequate access to the French highlands, and which they have to use if they wish to avoid long marches through swamps and forests. It may be, too, that had the Company been less monopolist, relationships would have been a deal easier. We do not profess to hold a brief for the directors; indeed, we have more than once taken occasion to criticise their commercial policy. In the present instance, however, they are simply standing on the defensive against invasions of their rights as defined by international agreement, and consummated by treaties with the native chiefs. No State that really respected itself would act thus, or—to put the business in its most charitable light—would allow its officials to turn filibusters. Here we actually find the Governor of a French Colony leading an expedition into the territory of a friendly Power. Imagine the Governor of Hong-Kong prancing about Tongking. What would the French papers say? what would they not say? and how many times would not M. HANOTAUX get *la civilisation* and *l'honneur du drapeau* into his negotiations with Lord KIMBERLEY? If a particular country is under dispute; even if the present settlement requires remodelling on grounds of mutual inconvenience, Ministers and Ambassadors, not "claim-jumpers," are the persons to decide. The French are not playing the game above-board; and the Foreign Office should give the Quai d'Orsay to understand that our patience has its limits, and that they have been nearly reached.

NOT RANDOLPH NOR ANOTHER.*

A COMPLETE biography of Lord Randolph Churchill will, when it appears, be a very interesting and welcome work. An accurate monograph based upon contemporary records at the disposal of every one would be acceptable enough. For the former we must wait; for the latter we can only say that to succeed it must be constructed on a plan altogether different from that of the work which lies before us. It is indeed a lamentable production, and one hardly knows how to deal with it. Mr. Escott is a writer with a reputation to lose. He has seen much of politics, and he has known many politicians. We were entitled, therefore, to expect at least a fairly interesting and a fairly accurate account of one who was a very remarkable figure in modern politics. We have instead of this, four hundred pages of loose, incoherent matter, written in journalese of the worst possible type, which bristle with inaccuracies in every chapter and almost on every page, and give us absolutely no idea whatever of the real Randolph Churchill, whom Mr. Escott knew well. We are aware that allowances should be made for Mr. Escott; the book must have been written at high pressure, and Mr. Escott's health has been but very indifferent for some time past. But if we can imagine excuses for the author, what are we to say for the publishers? Surely they keep a reader about the premises, who might at least see that "the flats jined." We will give a few instances to justify what might be thought the undue severity of this prelude. On page ix. of the preface there is a sentence complicated and involved beyond any experience we have had outside the limits of this book, in which, besides a grammatical error, the late Mr. Louis Jennings is apparently described as "the former member for Salford," whereas, of course, he represented Stockport. We say apparently, for so confused is the style that the words quoted may not apply to Mr. Jennings; but, if they do not, they apply to no one else. On page 4 it is stated that Mr. Gladstone "returned to St. Stephen's in 1874 in a minority of 106," though on page 78 the Conservative majority is accurately given as 51. "What chances of Liberal defeat and Conservative restoration," it is written, "presented themselves between this day" (that is, the day of Mr. Gladstone's return to office in 1880) "and the following 8th of June." The 8th of June, which appears on page 305 as the 9th of June, was, of course, five years later, in 1885. Eton is described as Henry VI.'s institution on page 32, as the "seminary of Keat" (*sic*) on page 33, and as "the famous foundation of Henry VII."

* "Randolph Spencer-Churchill as a Product of His Age. Being a Personal and Political Monograph." By T. H. S. Escott, M.A. (London, 1895: Hutchinson and Co., 34, Paternoster-row.)

CHURCH NOTES.

The Church papers use the language of serious indignity over the absence of Conservative members from the Welsh Bill Committee. No doubt there is a strong farcical element in these Committee proceedings, but heavy majorities impress the careless observer and do harm. Thus the outcry of the *Guardian* and other journals is fully justified. This slackness is the more regrettable because the Church Defence cause is being so vigorously worked in the country. Even in Wales itself the speakers allege that such attention can now be won as was never known aforetime. But some of their experiences must be a little trying. It is usual to heckle the orators, and the *Record* says that the inquiries addressed to the Rev. D. Richards, vicar of Blaenau Festiniog, at a Church Defence meeting at Ferndale, surpass anything heard of in the shape of questions hitherto set. The following serve as examples: What is the difference between freedom and Nihilism? and Is it better to be perfect in hell than to be happy in heaven?

It is a little hard on the Unionist candidate for Walworth that two of the most powerful clergy in the division should be moving heaven and earth to return the Radical candidate. Mr. Jephson has a considerable following, and Mr. Horsley (the "prisoner's friend") is still more popular. Both are resolute politicians, and are indisposed to allow the Church question to moderate their zeal for the party in power. And it must be allowed that Lord Rosebery has done his best to keep such enthusiasm at a white heat.

Another Liberal Churchman who has received his reward has lifted up his heel against the Government. Dean Stubbs, of Ely, has come out as a Church Defence man. He is reported to have said that he was not ashamed of the fact that he had received a Crown appointment on the invitation of Mr. Gladstone, possibly as a return for some slight services he had rendered to the Liberal party; but he should be ashamed of that fact if he thought it meant that because he was a Liberal he must be a disloyal Churchman. It only remains for the Bishop of Hereford to recant, and all may yet be well.

It is expected that the Archbishop of Canterbury will move the second reading of his Church Patronage Bill in the House of Lords on Monday next. If the care and pains bestowed upon the draft are an index to its importance, it ought to secure almost universal assent at the hands of the Peers. The late Lord Selborne examined its provisions with a critical eye and found no blemishes in it, and was prepared to give it his support in the Upper House. But Lord Grimthorpe may have something to say to the clauses which have aroused the ire of the Church Association.

Father Black is not very likely to win the sympathy of the public in his campaign against the marriage of divorced persons in church if he continues his present tactics. There is another letter from him in to-day's *Church Times* in which he attacks Chancellor Tristram. He speaks of him as "a creature;" he describes his court as a "rook's nest;" and he affirms that he is not a judge, but "a person engaged in an abominable *trade*."

Dr. Wace, of King's College, and Professor Sanday are the men between whom the Margaret Professorship of Divinity at Oxford will probably lie. Dr. Wace's varied accomplishments would make his return to Oxford peculiarly welcome to many. It is now recognized as an act of wisdom to vary Oxford society and Oxford teaching by the occasional introduction of men acquainted with the world at large and free from the special foibles of the resident don.

Churchmen of all shades of opinion will regret to learn that the health of the Rev. F. E. Wigram, Hon. Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, has suffered so much of late that the doctors order a prolonged abstention from work. Mr. Wigram has not only worked with equal tact and diligence on the society's behalf, but has also been one of the most munificent supporters of foreign missions that the English Church has ever known. All churchmen will wish him a speedy return to health and the post identified with his name.

Somebody has been perpetrating a joke upon the weekly paper devoted to the interests of the Church Association. An indignant correspondent wrote that he had witnessed "astounding ritual" at the Church of St. Agnes, Kennington Park. "As the procession wended its way to the 'altar' I perceived with astonishment that the members of the choir carried palms in their hands and crowns on their heads." Of course.

The future of the Irish Church Congress for 1895 is still uncertain, but the Bishop of Derry has summoned the committee to consider what steps shall be taken.

on page 20. The reform, or abuse, or whatever you choose to call it, that altered the status of Fellows at Oxford is dated as anterior to Lord Randolph's matriculation; as a matter of fact, it was not effected till some years after he had taken his degree. The Union Debating Society, whatever may have happened to it since, had not at that time "become to undergraduates who prided themselves of being 'of the better sort' a lounge or a club." At or about that period it was in its prime. It would turn Mr. Curzon's hair white to learn that "the Canning" consisted of "clubmen of St. John's," and was a counterpart of the Myrmidons of Merton, and the "Phœnix clubmen of Brasenose." On page 78 Mr. Arthur Balfour is described as a member of "the Fourth Party," on page 141 he is alluded to as "an occasional follower" of Lord Randolph. Lord Beaconsfield is credited on page 98 with having warned the Anglo-Saxon race of "a peril worse than pestilence or famine" in the form of Home Rule, and two pages later it is asserted that "Disraeli had always underrated the gravity of the Irish question." Mr. Escott censures Lord Beaconsfield for not giving Lord Randolph Churchill a chance, and yet admits, as we all know, that Lord Randolph never took an active part in politics till Lord Beaconsfield was driven from office a year before his death. It is a small thing, then, that in 1880 the Tory leader should still be described as Mr. Disraeli, and that Hughenden should be confounded with Hawarden (p. 196); that we should hear on page 248 of Lord Randolph's "nominal discomfiture in the metropolis of the West Riding," when on page 200 we had been told that at Sheffield, that is, the metropolis of the West Riding—"a plebiscite in favour of the 'Fourth Party' leader was all but unanimously given." It will surprise many people to learn that "the compact" about which we are hearing so much was concocted by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph at Birmingham, and that the result was "The National Union Alliance," and that in 1889, on the death of Mr. John Bright, Lord Randolph, "after conference with Mr. Arthur Balfour . . . threw over his Birmingham supporters." What is to be said of a biographer who, on page 209, tells us that "Churchill . . . knew more Greek than his enemies or friends gave him credit for," proudly informing us on page 294 that he introduced to Lord Randolph's notice Aristotle's "Politics," and that the neophyte remarked, "I had no idea these old Greeks knew such a lot"? What, again, are we to make of the description of the composition of the House of Commons of 1886? It was composed, we are told, "of 317 Conservatives, 74 Liberal malcontents, 191 Liberals, and 84 Parnellites, who thus held the balance of power." Who before Mr. Escott has suggested that the fate of Lord Salisbury's Government lay in the hands of the Nationalists?

We are tired of citing these stupendous blunders with regard to elementary and well-known facts, but there are plenty more in the stock from which these instances are drawn. We have quoted them from no love of slating. On the contrary, had the subject of Mr. Escott's unfortunate work been a man of less importance than Lord Randolph Churchill, we would have passed the book by in kindly silence. But Lord Randolph was, and to some extent still is, an influence in the land. And if we have dealt with blunder after blunder in Mr. Escott's book it is only because we wish to guard the public against taking the monograph as an authentic record of a remarkable career. For the gross inaccuracy which distinguishes comparatively unimportant details is at least as conspicuous in the narrative of the more critical incidents in Lord Randolph's career. The accounts of the Sheffield episode, and of the great demonstration at Pomona Gardens, Manchester, in support of the House of Lords, are ludicrously inaccurate, while the true story of Lord Randolph's resignation of his post of Chancellor of the Exchequer could certainly not be gleaned from these lamentable pages. We have known many books nearly as bad as this in passages, but none so uniformly misinformed and inaccurate as this monograph is from start to finish. Over the style we will draw a merciful veil with this remark, that page 8, with the exception of less than five lines, consists of one entire sentence, and that a glass of cold water is described as "the pure lymph." The monograph is, in short, as bad a book as ever was published with a reputable name attached to it.

THE THEATRE.

MESSRS. BARRINGTON AND GROSSMITH AT TOOLE'S.

It was a composite part which Mr. Rutland Barrington had to play last night, and we too, as we watched him, experienced a composite set of impressions. Mr. Barrington was playing not only John Rimple in "Thoroughbred," but Mr. Toole's John Rimple. There were probably three sections in the audience. There were perhaps some unfortunate people who had never seen Mr. Toole, and these could have only unmixed pleasure in Mr. Barrington's delightful rendering of the worthy mayor of Upcomb; some had seen Mr. Toole in the part, and others had seen him often enough in other parts, but not in this. And these last were probably best fitted to appreciate his imitation of the original. After seeing Mr. Toole as John Rimple, the temptation was to dwell on minor points of difference, but the resemblance was sufficiently remarkable in any case. On Mr. Barrington's first entrance there was a shock of surprise in finding that he could look so thoroughly Tooleian in all but face; and afterwards we had Mr. Toole's look round, his intonation, his gesture, his wink—his everything. It was most effective, certainly, but it was not an unmixed satisfaction; for one felt all the time, from Mr. Barrington's very excellence, that there was something wrong in the original man not being there. Every one else was as good as usual, particularly Miss Watson. But it was Mr. Barrington that we all went to see, and it was he who was called before the curtain.

Mr. Grossmith's "Woolngs and Weddings" was hardly up to the level of his best musical sketches. There was no song which will be caught hold of by the amateur, except perhaps "He told me so," a burlesque of the Lawrence Kelly love-song. The insignificance of the bridegroom and Mr. Grossmith's rebuke to us rude people who laughed at his answer to the question, "Do ugly men make the best husbands?" that he had had some little personal experience, and thought they did, were hardly new. But they were funny all the same. Those of us who had not to write critiques went home in high good humour to bed.

"THE SKYWARD GUIDE," AT THE ROYALTY.

A play which tells us how a Swiss guide, who had become a police-court missionary, marries a music-hall artiste who does not love him, how she leaves him and commits bigamy with a man who does not know she is married, and who in his heart loves some one else, how the missionary murders her, the second husband is suspected of the murder, and the missionary throws himself from the Matterhorn, is not what will please every one. But if one does not care for this style, one need not go to the Royalty. The acting of Mr. Mark Melford and Miss Annie Stalman will satisfy the regular Royalty public. But any one may enjoy Act I., scene 3. When the curtain rises on Miss Jackeydora Melford in the inevitable Fauntleroy costume we dread what may come. But it does not come. There is no childish parrotism; it is a simple natural little boy, shifting from leg to leg and wild over Robinson Crusoe, a little boy whom we all know. Child actors are not as a rule a pleasant sight, but the death of the little boy before Act II., though it may be hard on Vernon Strasse, is good for Jackeydora Melford. It means that at evening performances she will be able to leave the theatre at a comparatively reasonable hour. Her natural acting, helped no doubt by the fact that the play is written by Mrs. Albert Bradshaw and her father, who should understand children, and in particular this tiny girl, induces us to pardon the baby on the stage for once, and to recommend her performance to the public.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We referred yesterday to the danger the Government ran of injuring so valuable a part of Parliamentary machinery as the system of Grand Committees, by imposing upon it tasks it is not designed to execute. The necessity of the warning was further emphasized yesterday, when Sir George Trevelyan moved that a Standing Committee should be appointed for the consideration of all bills introduced by a Minister of the Crown relating exclusively to Scotland. The Government gave way so far as to extend the number of non-Scotch members from fifteen to twenty, but so long as contentious and controversial measures are submitted to these Grand Committees, they will always be an obstacle rather than an aid to the progress of public business. It is not very difficult to draw a distinction between measures which raise party questions and measures which do not. If the distinction is observed, Grand Committees will prove of great value; but to burden them with controversial matter is simply to invite members of the House of Commons to go over the same ground twice.

The appeal made in another column on behalf of Mr. Anderson, by a committee over which Lord Stamford presides, is certainly deserving of all support. The details are set forth at length, and deserve careful study. That Mr. Anderson has been grievously wronged is abundantly clear, and it is our boast that there is no wrong for which the English law has not a remedy. In Mr. Anderson's case, as will be seen, the House of Lords affords him the last chance of securing redress. His funds are exhausted, and unless the public responds to the appeal made on his behalf he will be unable to prosecute his case. If he fail there it will then be the duty of Parliament to take up the matter, for more is at stake than the grievance of an individual. It may be difficult to frame a reform that shall prevent such miscarriages of justice as are disclosed in Mr. Anderson's case without opening the door to other abuses. But something will have to be done. The strength of Mr. Anderson's case is shown by the fact that—for the first time, we believe, in their history—the Royal College of Surgeons and the British Medical Association are officially represented on the committee.

If we were asked to point to the most melancholy instance of a marred career we should, without hesitation, select that of Sir Robert Peel, whose sudden and almost tragic death we announced yesterday. None of his contemporaries started life with more favourable prospects. The eldest son of the Conservative Prime Minister who repealed the Corn Laws, had remarkable claims on both the great parties in the State. He was comparatively rich, he had ability of a very high order, a fine presence, a rollicking wit such as the House of Commons loves, and he enjoyed a personal popularity which his subsequent aberrations never destroyed. For such a man a great future is naturally predicted. And yet Sir Robert Peel achieved nothing. A certain waywardness that he could not or would not control ruined his career at every turn. Of no man is the saying more true that he had no enemy but himself, for with all his faults—and they were faults of temperament rather than of heart or head—he was much loved and will be deeply regretted.

The too-familiar headline, "The Police and the Public," would seem to imply that the police are not members of the public, and a little incident of recent date would seem to confirm this impression. Everybody will remember the detestable Anarchist outrage at the Cafe Véry in Paris, even though the fact that our own Chief Inspector Melville was responsible for the arrest of its perpetrator, Meunier, has somewhat faded from the public memory. However, as a memorial of his admirable services on that occasion, M. Hanotaux, in his capacity as Minister for Foreign Affairs, desired to make the English detective a Knight of the Legion of Honour. It is true that members of the English public are not allowed to wear a foreign decoration without the permission of the Crown, but this is never refused without due and sufficient cause. Members of the police, however, are different. It is understood, says to-day's *Telegraph*, to be contrary to the rules of the Metropolitan Police service to permit any officers to wear a foreign order. And so is red tape supreme over a scrap of red riband.

Nicaragua has sent round the hat, and raised its fine. "Supported by voluntary contributions" will in future be the motto of the Republic. The money will be paid in London within a day or two, and public feeling is very bitter against England. But we shall have to bear that. There is only one element in the situation of any novelty or interest. Out of the £15,500 raised to glut the voracious maw of our country, three German commercial firms have paid £2,000. This is true generosity. At a moment when their Government at home is bringing in a Bill to keep down all manifestations of seditious opinion, this practical expression of sympathy with lawlessness and international discourtesy is peculiarly timely and valuable. We trust the public-spirited Germans may have their reward. Nicaragua cannot make them President or even elect them to the local Reichstag. But at least she can mark her sense of their adoptive patriotism by transferring all the trade from English hands to their own. At that rate the three German firms will go on loving their Stepfatherland for ever and for ever.

The Bishop of Colombo, speaking, as it may be presumed, from a full experience, made some very wise remarks at yesterday's meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He objected to a few missionaries going out into immense districts, converting a few natives here, and then passing on to convert a few more there, and so on through a continent or so. It may be heroic, said he, but it is not to be commended. If these criticisms were attended to, English missions would be relieved of one of their most futile, not to say ridiculous, features. From the pæans that rise up in some quarters over such superficial conversions you would suppose that missionaries received a fee-grant on each head of native Christianized. How unsatisfactory the results of such a system may be is proved, for example, in Madagascar. The wisest missionaries themselves admit that as the Hovas have become officially Christianized their Christianity has become steadily worthless. A cruel, mercenary, and treacherous race such as our correspondent describes them in another column, it is the merest folly to represent them as imbued with the least tincture of any Christianity worth the name.

Yesterday Mr. Diggle was at the top of his old form. He led off with a spirited objection to the proper building of cookery centres. Though his new colleagues found the present loans insufficient for this purpose, Mr. Diggle held that expenditure under this head was steadily increasing. Of course it is, but it is unfortunate that Mr. Diggle discovered the fact just when the Baker-street exhibition of cookery is demonstrating the excellent return that London is getting for its money. Having been righteously beaten on this point, Mr. Diggle, still more unfortunately, proceeded to define his position in the matter of filling up vacancies by co-optation. During his own term of office, everybody remembers, he departed from precedent so far as to use his majority to fill up seats in his own interest which the electors had given to his opponents. Yesterday he abandoned that attitude, and merely put up a complaint that the Board has to co-opt for vacancies at all. His party was unanimous in returning to the old method. Indeed, if Mr. Diggle insists on making a little guerilla war by himself he will naturally find himself a party by himself also.

The first automatic restaurant of the nineteenth century has just been opened in Berlin, at the Italian department of the Zoological Gardens. The owner of the little brass gods who will henceforth supply the human race with meat and drink is an Italian, and he has been engaged in setting up his apparatus for eight months. His silent ministers stand around the walls of the room, faces without features, but with one Cyclopean eye open for the pence. Their bodies are a system of trays and lifts, each being merely a link, a *trait* (or tray) *d'union*, so to speak, between the eager throats above and the busy kitchen below. For ten pfennig the apparatus will supply each customer with rolls, wine, and liqueurs of the best and bravest. There is no waiter, and there is no pourboire. Even the washing of the cups and plates is done by mechanism, a process which the waiters have hitherto performed mechanically, but that is not the same thing. Were consumed last Sunday 2,700 rolls, 9,000 glasses of wine, and 12,000 cups of coffee. Other and daintier dishes are to follow.

TO THE NEW WOMAN.

Goddess and Queen, whose eyes enshrine
All sacred subtle mysteries,
How can a mere Man's brain, like mine,
Seize on the hidden heart of these?

Your complex nature baffles thought,
So to sheer faith I firmly cling:
You love me, dear, more than you ought;
I love you—more than anything.

The finer chords, heard by your ear
Are dumb to mine, the coarse male sense;
Your frown, your sigh, your smile, your tear
Come, unexplained, I know not whence.

Your deepest thought, your lightest speech
Your foolish slave misunderstands—
For your soul flutters out of reach
Of any Man's profaning hands.

Your books have taught me, I confess,
How simple I, how complex you!
I feel my simpleness no less,
Because *I* have a grievance too.

I, too, might shed the frequent tear,
Because I am misunderstood;
For you *don't* understand me, dear—
And God forbid you ever should!

If the Kalnoky-Banffy misunderstanding has passed over, at least on the surface, so far as the principals are concerned, it has had the secondary effect of nearly breaking up the Austrian Cabinet. The compact of Feudal Clericals, Poles, and German Liberals was arranged on the basis that points of difference should be set aside, and the united energies of the coalition devoted to practical legislation. But for the fact that no practical legislation has hitherto appeared, this compact has been fairly well kept. But when it became a question of the Pope the rift began to widen alarmingly. The Clericals and Poles were shocked at any interference with the sacred Vatican and passed resolutions accordingly. The German Liberals were all in favour of interference, and charged their allies—justly—with violating the agreement. It is due to Prince Windischgrätz to say that he has surmounted this crisis with tact and dignity. He protested that Church and State alike must be maintained in their own provinces and their own rights. But this affair had only to do with the Foreign Minister, and therefore he declined to answer interpellations. The question then dropped, and the Cabinet of Vienna will drag on a little longer.

It has, until now, been the wholesome practice of an Indian law-court to keep a double record of its proceedings—in English and in the vernacular. Thus, witnesses could be confronted with their *ipsissima verba*, and so presentations for perjury were not always having to be made. Now, though actuated by motives of economy, Government has abolished the vernacular record throughout all India. The magistrate, or the sessions judge, is required to devote his energies to taking down the vernacular evidence in English as it goes along. When he reads it over to the witness he has to translate it back to the vernacular again. The prisoner is furnished with the depositions in English, and there is back-translation to be done for him. By the time the translation is translated there is probably not much left of the original. And when a magistrate is moved from a district where he understands the vernacular to another district with a new *patois* altogether, the original translation itself is likely to be a good way off the facts. No native judge, of course, will condescend to take down *patois* at all; he always uses language of his own. With no English record to check him, the language is bound to be more his own and less the witness's than ever. In fact, no one will be able to prove exactly what a witness did say. So that, while perjury is safer than ever to be the rule, a conviction for perjury is even safer to be the exception.

The annexation of Tongaland may have been very right or very wrong. We are disposed to think it was very right. But the principle has nothing in the world to do with the method, which seems to have been shamefully bungled by her Majesty's Government. We have no sympathy with Sir James Sivewright in his opposition to the annexation, nor do we place implicit trust in his statement that all classes in the Transvaal "received the news with widespread dismay." But when we learn from Mr. Rhodes that the Cape Government was not consulted and "was not aware" of the intention of the Imperial Government "until the annexation was an accomplished fact," we are naturally a little staggered. Tongaland concerns the Cape, if Swaziland and Matabeleland concern it, and for the Government at the Cape of Good Hope to have been kept in ignorance of a piece of policy which intimately affects its relations with the Transvaal is neither wise nor fair. We hope that some explanation will be forthcoming.

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OFF THE RAILS.

IN THE HOUSE. BY AN OBSERVER.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN, as the man of several mildly momentous moments in the House of Commons yesterday, will, of course, pardon one who knows him by sight for beginning with a brief appreciation of his debating style as shown once more in the reintroduction of his idea of a Scotch Grand Committee. His style is always the same, whether he is in his jaunty or in his pained mood. He seems to be always expecting some one to contradict him; and this in truth often happens. In the second place, he wears in public a worn, worried look, much like that of a fidgety railway passenger on a line he doesn't know as well as he might do or ought to do. The Scotch Secretary was in a particularly restive state last night. Perhaps the sultriness of the day had got into his system. For, as he waited to get on the track, he moved uneasily, now this way and now that. And he had to wait for some time. More than an hour was taken up by very privately Welsh members. They were so bent on reviving a supposed grievance against the London and North Western Railway, for keeping a look-out on the linguistic failings of its employees, that they went to three divisions in minorities that rose from 102 to 128, and let the bill through.

THE NEW PASSENGER.
(SIR G. TREVELYAN AND THE SCOTCH COMMITTEE.)

SIGNALS FROM THE SIDINGS.

Though the House was barely a quarter filled, it was so jumpy that the click of a window-fastener made them all sit as bolt upright as though another Irish American had been turned loose. Accordingly, anything was enough to make it stir. For the factions and the sections were moving in the silly little way they have. And they came out as strongly as they could at the end of the list. Mr. Cyril Dodd, for instance, had a long-winded proposal down, suggesting a scheme of reforming the procedure of the House, apropos

OFF THE RAILS. (MR. CYRIL DODD AND SIR W. HARCOURT.)

of the Welsh Church Bill, such as you might expect to be hatched in an after-supper talk in a small suburban Radical club. Sir William Harcourt simply said in reply that he could not debate so large a point on so small an invitation. Towards the end of question-time, after the usual genial wrangling as to the future course of business—which does not promise

HI! DON'T LEAVE ME! (MR. W. REDMOND.)

to be exciting, by the way—the celebrated Redmond brothers came on the platform. Brother William did a great deal of superfluous questioning of old Guard Morley; and Brother John said a few words.

THE NEW GALLERY.—II.

In our first account of the New Gallery, portraits by Mr. Sargent and Mr. Holman Hunt supplied the main thread of our article. To-day we shall begin with Sir Edward Burne-Jones, who is neither a modern pre-Raphaelite realist like Mr. Holman Hunt, nor a broad impressionistic painter like Mr. Sargent. He is an embroiderer of spaces, an inventor of designs bearing titular subjects taken from classic and mediæval literature. Sir Edward Burne-Jones cannot be said to illustrate these subjects in the sense of showing how an incident happened or might have happened. Indeed, all his works are alike in appearance, presenting very much the same faces, flesh tints, colours, trees, weather, illumination, and pretty nearly the same relative proportions between objects on the canvas. He illustrates, not this or that subject or title, but his views on decoration, his ideal of a pattern to hang on your wall. Yet even in such an ideal there must unquestionably enter the decorative interest, the realistic interest, and the interest of title or subject. To flatter the eye with fine shapes and colours is of the first moment, to secure by visual illusion the powerful co-operation of natural poetry comes next in importance, and least and most doubtful is the advantage of association with honoured heroes and venerable legends or consecrated words. We care not much for subject in the sense of title: it may melt in the painter's crucible of pictorial effect, and we shall look on with comfortable indifference. To us, "What's in a name?" might well have been said of pictures. But there may be a danger worse than indifference to be feared when an artist takes Homer or Milton into partnership. So doing, he courts judgment by the severest tests. When we see the name of a Greek god, or are reminded of any awful personage, nothing short of a splendid technique and a sense of form like Phidias will entirely satisfy us. Thus a high-sounding title is no passport for a picture except among those ignorant of the language of painting. Even the signature of a great artist should not avail a bad canvas, though it does, and more than any title, because it casts a glamour, not sentimental merely, but technical, through which we try to read inferior work as by the light of a principle of higher artistry.

Sir E. Burne-Jones has made a name for beautiful design, for beautiful colour, and for a lofty and soulful treatment of poetic subjects. Veneration may blind us for a time to the merits of his "Fall of Lucifer" (135), the chief centre of the chief room at the New Gallery. Then one finds out that there is nothing to look at in this picture. At a moderate distance you see a blue serpentine streak traversing a canvas; neither can you greatly admire it, nor can you tell what it may signify. Seen nearer it splits up into blue cloaks, armour, and a great many heads roughly built on the same pattern. As to action in the figures, there is none; they may be walking, they may be standing, or they may be stiffly diving feet foremost with the usual care not to topple over on the face. In fact, as a decorative arrangement, it is inferior to many things by the same painter; as a semblance of "heaven raining from heaven," it is pitiably inadequate. An early shot at one of the "Briar Rose" series, "The Sleeping Beauty" (106), falls into a more graceful pattern and one both broader and also fuller of illustrative purpose. Its colour, pallid and mildewed with a sickly green, may have some symbolic meaning which, however, makes it none the less depressing to look at. On the whole, "The Wedding of Psyche" (163) must be called the best of the three large Burne-Joneses, whether we look at it as colour, arrangement, and combination of line and mass, or as an illustration of an incident according to a more or less possible and dignified way of using the eyes. Unquestionably it presents itself nobly among the pictures of the West Room, with its engaging gravity and its large air of simplicity and directness of feeling.

Mr. G. F. Watts's portraiture this year is not up to the level of his "George Meredith," while his "Charity" (250) is better conceived than executed. The work shows largeness of design, and an intention to paint agreeably to that design; but one must deplore lapses in construction, weakness in handling, and passages of colouring that break the richness and unity of the ensemble. Mr. Collier's "Laboratory" (238), a picture illustrating some lines by Browning, should certainly be popular, for people sincerely love a story or an incident. Mr. Collier attains a higher quality-drama which he has aimed at successfully in his later pictures. He has great power over facial expression, but he should know that it vulgarizes and impoverishes a strong emotion to set it in the midst of still-life painted with an equal importance. Mr. Collier will say that so he sees things, and one must admit that it is easy to be wise for another person; nevertheless this detail appears to us impertinent to the true business of the picture and destructive to the mystery of the scene. In "Mrs. Rowland Hill and Children" (67) and in "Mrs. George Simonds and Family" (79) Mr. Alma Tadema closely packs a canvas with three or four life-sized heads, as Rossetti did in "The Bride." This arrangement has at times succeeded, though not with a painter of Mr. Tadema's habits. He is a man of great technical training, accustomed to observe closely, but either not constituted or not disciplined to arrange largely and to subordinate the part to the whole. He is at his best in a single portrait, and becomes unsatisfactory as the scene he treats grows larger and more populous. Charming passages of handling, impulsive, and not too stilted, may be noted in these pictures, as, for instance, in the nose, in the forehead, and especially in the hair of the boy in 67. The colour, too, has a certain general enwrapping glow that to some extent redeems a characterless and distracting squashing together of several portraits on to one canvas. Of these pictures we may say that they are good painting, but not very good art.

Respect for unity and a feeling for broad, effective picture-making influence landscape and open-air figure painters more frequently than painters of portraits, interiors, and story groups. Mr. Brangwyn's "St. Simeon Stylites receiving the Blessed Sacrament" (271) is the largest of these open-air pictures if a huge decorative treatment of a scene can be so called. The canvas is ruled by two vast masses of light and shadow, which are nowhere disturbed by trivialities of colour or lighting. These fields of grey scarcely seem profound or vibrating enough, but then the picture is unsuitably hung at a dark end of the north room. Mr. Peppercorn's marine "On the Devonshire Coast near Dartmouth" (12) is also decorative, and with the precious loveliness of low-toned, closely related colour so valuable in giving distinction and repose to a room. The grey cloudy sky is particularly profound and beautiful in colour; when you look close it reveals the exquisite texture, suggesting depth on depth, of some old porcelains. Mr. J. W. Heunessy exhibits two pictures of a poetic quality, in which he shows ability to treat subjects not easily studied, and therefore requiring thought and imagination in the man who would paint them. Mr. Wetherbee's "Summer" (249), like his landscape in the Academy, shows a fine manner of treating a canvas, something surer and more dignified in style than he has given us before. In the past he handled his poetic-looking subjects in a ropy, tentative manner; he introduced sentimental prettinesses, and he sought unworthy refuge in passages of explanatory niggling.

So much for the more delicate and dreamy painters; let us turn to the more robust interpreters of nature. Foremost Mr. Henry Moore should be placed, if only for the novelty of his splendid sketch, "A West Highland Burn" (128). Some people have said of Mr. Moore, as they said of Corot, that he had perfected one trick of expression, that he could do nothing else, that he was narrow and technical. Corot without poplars and morning, Moore without his pot of blue and his practicable waves, would be nowhere. The charge was untrue in either case, even if it had greatly concerned art; and in the freshness, dazzle, and spontaneity, in the breadth and power of this canvas, Mr. Moore triumphantly proclaims himself an artist by sea and by land. With Mr. Moore we should take Mr. James Maris's "View of a Dutch Town" (132), an exhibit unexpected but welcome at the New Gallery; Mr. Arthur Lemon's "Strife" (267), a romantically conceived battle of Centaurs, on a wild coast and under a gloomy sky, and Mr. Leslie Thomson's powerful and unshrinking treatment of the colours of sea and sky on a sunny day in "Through the Blue" (45). Limits of space prevent a description of good work of all kinds by Messrs. La Thangue, E. Stott, J. W. Laidlay, E. Wills, J. J. Shannon, E. Parton, T. C. Gotch, G. Clausen, James Charles, G. Boughton, and one or two others.

R. A. M. S.

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REVIEWS.

"LA ROYNE SIRENE."*

BASED on the diary of Mary's faithful physician, the reports of her stern-hearted keeper, and her own last letters, Mrs. Scott's beautiful book will be welcome to most of those who have not ready access to a large historic library. But it has additional claims on our purses, for it gives fine clear facsimiles of Beale's contemporary drawings of the trial and execution of the Queen of Scots, and a medallion portrait, all hitherto unpublished, together with excellent photogravures from the Curle portrait, some time at the Scottish College of Douai, and now at Blair's College, Aberdeen. In the appendix are three versions of the official account of the execution from the Ashmole and Tanner MSS.; extracts from the Hatfield House papers (Hist. MSS. Commission, Part III.), giving "Reasons in the Lord Treasurer Burgiley's owne hand concerning the Queen of Scots," December, 1586; Walsingham's memorial touching the proposed execution, February 2, 1587, and copy of later inscriptions round the medallion portrait which covers a reliquary. In these last items are a few misprints, but they may, for the most part, being misreadings of Latin, be easily corrected. Type, cover, and page arrangement are alike praiseworthy, and the diction unaffected. As to the story the book tells, it is as pathetic and attractive as that of Charles or Marie Antoinette, and though Mary was not treated half as ill by her cousin as the Austrian was by the cowardly scoundrels who tried to support their malice by the vilest accusations, she came through her "long journey to a bloodie grave" as gallantly, and certainly with a finer record than her sainted grandson could show, for she, at least, had never betrayed a friend to his enemies, or doubted what the end might be if she herself were betrayed by a confidant. Indeed, "ceste royne belle et gcnéreuse comme une seconde Zénobie" soars above the Stuarts alike in courage, in wit, in personal charm and reckless courage, as far as Elizabeth in statesmanship and self-control and foresight exceeded all the other Tudor Sovereigns. Mary's single error of policy, her miscalculation of her power over her rival, was the stumbling-block on which she fell. She was too dangerous as a prisoner to hold or to let go; the longest heads and coolest brains of the Protestant Anti-Spanish party clamoured, like Spenser, for the sacrifice. Elizabeth, who was willing (there is no doubt of it) to have her rival and heiress taken off by assassination, saw that an awkward precedent would be created by legal proceedings. Sir Amyas's scruples, respectable surely, and such as befitted him, forced on the end.

The extraordinary ability and sangfroid of Mary, her complete control of her splendid gifts (when she was not of her own will indulging a favourite passion), were never better exemplified than in her last days. It is impossible to read the stiff official account, much less the sympathetic narrative preserved by her old friend Brantôme, without deep respect for so brave a personality as is therein manifested—impossible, that is, unless one has a preconceived theory to support at all hazards. Mr. Froude's mockery (honest though it may have been) is as displeasing in its way as the coarse brutality of Kent and Bulle. Of Mary's "guilt" in the ordinary accepted sense few can doubt; but save on Machiavel's principles—*aut fer aut fove*; *ne fecisse fevi*?—Elizabeth's conduct is scarce to be explained. Of course the contest between the two rivals was one in which either's life was at stake. Personally more religious than Elizabeth, Mary, like her kinswoman, used her faith as a piece in the game she played, but none can doubt the earnestness and fail to be touched by the beauty of her last prayers. Like David, she had provided for her friends and foes, and could die at peace. It may be to our lasting profit that Mary perished as she did; but none the less we cannot but regret, since to us, as for Boccas long ago, the "Falle of Princes" holds strong interest. We, too, are fain to sit upon the ground,

> And tell sad stories of the deaths of kings.

For it is not the triumph that set the seal on Cæsar's greatness, but the virtuous Brutus's relentless dagger. The radiant Napoleon of Arcola and Austerlitz is hallowed by the remembrance of lone dark hours at Fontainebleau and St. Helena. That ill morning's work at Fotheringay made Mary a martyr. Her motto, "In my end my beginning," was indeed prophetic. And she was not displeased to have it so; for this high-hearted lady, a firm Catholic, a faithful Scotswoman, and a true Frenchwoman, scorned "to purchase her life or purchase any grace by flattery," and despised all such as "wish to live in both worlds if they can have their commodities." Not Dante was more justly proud!

That Mrs. Scott penned her work at Abbotsford, and that she was encouraged by the late Dr. J. Stevenson, who has helped many students, is noticeable, and of good augury for her work's reception. Why does not some one print all Queen Mary's personal correspondence, not forgetting the "Casket Letters," in a handy and correct form? It would be worth reading and possessing.

* "The Tragedy of Fotheringay." Founded on the journal of Bourgoing, physician to Mary Queen of Scots, and on unpublished documents by the Honourable Mrs. Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford. (London: Black. 1895.) 8vo. *Pp.* xiv., 272. Seven illustrations.

ECHEGARAY.†

OF all Echegaray's works "El Hijo de Don Juan" is the least suited for translation. Nor is the Spanish dramatist fortunate in his translator, who supplies a preface which is a model of all that a preface ought not to be. Fine writing goes hand-in-hand with the vulgarest *clichés*. Mr. Graham looks up a date in an old almanac, and the exploit is proudly chronicled as "a reference to familiar sources of chronology." A boy with a turn for figures is said to be "gifted with brain power of the first order." A professor lectures on the Calculus and the ordinary subjects of the mathematical school, and Mr. Graham names them with awe-struck solemnity—Hydrostatics, Solid Geometry, "and so on into the dimmest heights of the science." "Heights" of one kind or another have a fascination for him: thus he incontinently sets to talking about an irregular and fiery genius who occupies his spare moments in stepping aside from down-rushing avalanches and gaping precipices and in scaling "heights reached by those few alone whose names will live." Shakspeare, Scott, Dumas, Thackeray, Dickens, Castelar, Macterlinck, M. Octave Mirbeau, Mr. Rudyard Kipling—all these inoffensive men are ignominiously dragged in by the heels with a view to showing the extent of Mr. Graham's nescience; and the end is attained with uncommon success. Of his own powers Mr. Graham has a very tolerable conceit. His office, as he sees it, is that of "helping to introduce a new author to the public." As if Echegaray—a playwright of over twenty years' standing—were a new author, and as if the public—any public, at any time, anywhere—needed such mediation! The contrast of pretension with achievement is comic. Nor is Mr. Graham less amusing when he comes to facts. From the outset the hoaxer has marked him for a victim; and small wonder, for no *gobemouche* ever swallowed the most ludicrous stories with equal greediness. Hence the reader is favoured with nonsensical tales which would have him believe that Echegaray, after three months' practice with the foils, disarmed his fencing master, and further, that, after two months' study, the German language and German philosophy were child's-play to him. Who would dare to mount a coffee-mill at Mr. Graham? Meanwhile, what all this has to do with "El Hijo de Don Juan" it is not easy to say; but it helps to throw light on the writer and his judgments.

These are sufficiently remarkable. The future, the present, and the past being equally familiar to him, Mr. Graham goes bail for it that posterity will rank Echegaray next to Lope de Vega and to Calderón. Now, whatever their shortcomings, Lope and Calderón were poets—the one a very great poet and the other a very great inventor. To compare them with Echegaray is to flaunt your illiteracy: it were as meet to liken the late Mr. W. G. Wills to Shakspeare. "A little grammar, a little imagination, and a tolerable car for music": this is, in Mr. Graham's elegant phrase, Echegaray's "own prescription for writing verse." And Echegaray's verse is what you might suppose—dull, cold, uncouth. The plain truth of the matter is that Echegaray has a certain melodramatic instinct, that he has a good eye for a telling situation, that his romantic proclivities are ineffective inasmuch as he is utterly devoid of music and of style, and that in default of anything better he has to content himself with the applause of the groundlings. As a dramatist and as a politician the man is a rank failure, and in both departments Spain can show as bad a record as most other countries. "El Hijo de Don Juan" is not even new. This "original drama" is little more than a feeble adaptation of Ibsen for a southern audience. Unworthy of translation, Mr. Graham leaves it in a worse estate than seemed possible. On the first page you are confronted with "a large portative screen"; you find that this is the equivalent of "una gran pantalla portatil," and henceforth you know what awaits you. And at every line you get it. The local colour (!) is maintained by printing "señor" and "señorito" as they stand; and, for reasons unexplained, a phrase is snipped out here and there, while the division of the acts into their several scenes is abolished. Nor are the printer and his merry men backward; Don Juan is bragging of the gifts he has bequeathed to Lázaro—"inspiration, genius, wings that flutter, creations that spring forth, applause, glory, immorality (*sic*)." In fine, a worthless version of a tenth-rate play: and Mr. Graham menaces us with another to follow.

† "The Son of Don Juan." An original drama in three acts. By José Echegaray. Translated by James Graham. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)

MUSIC-HALL NOTES.

It is not easy to understand why the Empire management should be so prodigal as it is at present. One would have thought that their new ballet, "Faust," would alone have been sufficient to cram the house from floor to ceiling, yet on the top of it (as a matter of fact she has the turn just before) we get Mdlle. Yvette Guilbert, at a rumoured salary per night such as the English dramatic or variety stage has never known, and has seldom been paid even to the most famous *divas* of grand opera. The result is that the theatre is full even to repletion. Thanks to the County Council—let us say the late County Council—the broad passages at the back of the circles are now obstructed with brazen bars and other inconveniences, and there can be no question whatever that the terrible crush which arose last night on the conclusion of the ballet would be extremely dangerous if supplemented by a panic. The sooner these absurd encumbrances to the free circulation of a crowded audience are removed the better. One would imagine that a petition to the new London County Council Licensing Committee would receive intelligent attention.

It will be the fault of the Empire management if their house is not packed for many months to come. "Faust" is without any question the most attractive ballet that competition has yet produced, and it merely remains for them to take pains that the rest of the entertainment is worthy of it. Mdlle. Guilbert's engagement is, of course, of but short duration. Last night she sang several songs that were new to Londoners, and scored tremendously in "Les Demoiselles à marier," giving as a second encore her old favourite, "Ca fait toujours plaisir." We regret to say that there was an attempt on the part of certain individuals in the gallery to "guy" this superb artist. An opera-glass revealed the not startling fact that the noisy ones were the same saturnine foreigners who nightly in the gallery form a *claque* for one or two of their compatriots in the ballet. Happily Mdlle. Yvette Guilbert has no need in an English theatre for any venal applause, and would naturally refuse to listen to any demand therefor. Happily, too, such revenge as the *claque* is capable of merely stimulates the applause of honest people. We have referred to the Empire *claque*, and also that of the Alhambra, on previous occasions in this column, and we sincerely trust that it will not be long before the managements of our rival variety theatres take the necessary and not difficult steps to stamp out a nuisance which is simply abominable to an English audience. The staccato applause of a *claque* is unmistakable. Let, then, any performer who avails herself of it after due warning be summarily dismissed.

It is seldom, if ever, that the Canterbury has not a first-rate show, but its present programme is of uncommon excellence, and should furnish a great attraction to West-end music-hall frequenters who are chary of crossing the water to visit the Alhambra of Lambeth, and those who are unaware that the big hall is within a shilling cab-fare of all the first-class London restaurants. By arriving a few minutes before nine o'clock you will catch the Sisters Preston, who are unquestionably the leading "dual turn" of the variety stage. Their present sketch of a highwayman and his fair captive was no doubt suggested by the recent revival of "Jack Sheppard" at the Lyceum, in which Miss Jessie Preston took Miss Nellie Farren's part with considerable success. Next you get Mr. Dan Leno, our leading comedian, who has engagements in Drury Lane pantomime and at the syndicate halls until 1900, so frightened are managers and directors that he will follow the example of Mr. Arthur Roberts and run a theatre "on his own." After Mr. Leno come Messrs. Keegan and Elvin in one of their most excruciatingly funny sketches, "The Bookie." Anybody who has not seen Mr. Joe Elvin cannot realize to what marvellous depths low comedy can be brought, and his cockney drolleries are well supported by the other members of the company. Other capital numbers on the same programme are the Pinauds, the buck-dancing Alabama Piccaninnies (also at the Oxford), Morris Cronin the juggler, Lotto, Otto, and Lillo, the trick cyclists, and several others of almost equal repute.

The Prince of Wales' Club is fortunate in the number of *entrepreneurs* which it can reckon among its members. The last weekly concert was directed by Mr. Plumpton, the conductor of the Palace Theatre orchestra, and, as can easily be imagined, the programme contained the names of many notable variety performers. Thus we had yet another opportunity of witnessing the superb dancing of Carmencita, who, if not at her best on a small stage, does very much better without the hand-clapping supers who were so disturbing at the Palace. Pretty little Miss Rose Baker, who now seems inclined to abandon her *nouvelle danse* of "My Fancy," also gave her graceful exhibition of sand dancing. Miss May Evans sang two of her most popular songs, and Mr. Henry Lee recited. Miss Clara Wieland sang and danced, and the charming little Signorita Della Rocca delighted every one with her wonderful skill in playing, and with the realization of a fascinating face, which is now to be seen in all the photographers' shop-windows. She has grown many inches since we first fell in love with her at the Alhambra a year ago, to which theatre she has recently returned. It was a delightful show, only marred by the long and wearisome performance of a band of tiresome children that sang scraps of music-hall songs like "After the Ball," whose very popularity had made them nauseous more than a year ago. The only fault to be found was with the audience, and not with the performers who gave their services. The request on the programme for silence while the stage was occupied was ignored by many members of the club in the most shameful fashion. Our own street staff, at their recent concert at the Monico, behaved infinitely better in this respect than the smartly-dressed folk at the Prince of Wales'.

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MARY MOSER, R.A.

"Sir Joshua, a few days ago, entertained the council and visitors with callipash and callipee. I suppose there have been a million of letters sent so daily with an account of our exhibition, so it will be only telling you what you know already to say that Reynolds was like himself; that Gainsborough beyond himself in a portrait of a gentleman in a Vandyke habit; and Zoffany superior to everybody in a portrait of Garrick." This was the Royal Academy prattle of 1770, sent to Fuseli in Rome by Mary Moser. She further says that Sir Joshua agreed to give Zoffany a hundred guineas for this Garrick, and that Lord Carlisle, half an hour afterwards, offered the President twenty guineas for his bargain, which the knight generously refused, resigned his intended purchase to the lord, and the emolument to his brother artist. (He is a gentleman!)"

It was Zoffany who painted the portrait-picture of the Academicians at work which was at Burlington House last winter. The model is sitting, so that the two ladies—Kauffmann and Moser—are represented only by their portraits.

Mary Moser goes on with her prattle to the effect that "Angelica made a great addition to the show." Her own contributions did not begin until the following year, by which it would seem that she was in fact elected to the membership of the Academy, and not appointed, like the first members. When her father died at his post as keeper Sir Joshua called him "the father of the present race of artists," not for his own achievements though he was one of the first thirty-six) so much as for his sedulous care of the affairs of the Academy. "All this excellence," said the English master, "had a firm foundation. He has left us an illustrious example of the exactness with which the subordinate duties may be expected to be discharged by him whose first care is to please God." Of the daughter he said, "She has distinguished herself by the admirable manner in which she composes pieces of flowers, and for her extraordinary merit has been received into the Royal Academy."

Mary Moser, as a letter-writer, had the feminine appearance of vivacity which is the staple quality of the journalism of women of our own day. It is a gesture—"a shape and a skip," as the commercial gentlemen said with rapture at Mrs. Todgers's boarding-house, when the Miss Pecksnills left the dining-room. In literature it does not imply the slightest wit or humour; and it is apt to "dash," for lack of the gentleness of strength. But it was a manner that must have had its uses in the later years of the last century, when the polite style had lost nearly all its elegance, and had begun to trudge with its long words. For instance, Sir Joshua's own phrase, just quoted—"the subordinate duties may be expected to be discharged"—shows that the heavy time of commonplace had begun. A Mary Moser, with the shape and the skip, at least does not trudge.

"Come to London," she cries, in the very beginning of a letter, when letters were occasions of some state, "come to London and admire our plumes; we sweep the sky! A duchess wears six feathers, a lady four, and every milkmaid one at each corner of her cap." This is to her future sister-in-law in the country, and she adds, "Fashion is grown a monster; pray tell your operator that your hair must measure just three-quarters of a yard from the extremity of one wing to another."

This correspondent—Mrs. Lloyd—was an author. Mary Moser seems to intend a measure of favour to the brother when she tells the sister, with no much precipitation, "Your 'Palace of Silence' has engrossed all my thoughts for the last six weeks. I dream of it, and cry 'Silence' in my sleep. If your printer should not have mercy on me and bring it out shortly, I shall certainly die with impatience." She was soon fortunate enough to marry the brother of so much genius, and thenceforth she exhibited as Mary Lloyd.

Her letters are not only accidentally of value. She had some skill in making her platitudes bear themselves with dignity. "Pray, if you have read Lord Chesterfield's Letters, give me your opinion of them, and what you think of his lordship. For my part, I admire wit and adore good manners; but at the same time I should detest Lord Chesterfield, were he alive, young, handsome, and my lover, if I supposed, as I do now, his wit was the result of thought, and that he had been practising the graces in the looking-glass. Witty sayings made yesterday, and compliments manufactured at leisure, I hate." Here we have the beginning of the little convention of feminine letter-writing and conversation which increased and lasted on into the middle of the present century—the convention of extremities. But in this young Academician's letters that manner is not yet irresponsible, not yet weakly wild, not yet a confessed appeal to the tolerance and indulgence of mankind. For Mary Moser, in spite of her too much emphasis, writes with order and expresses herself with propriety. She is, as nearly as possible, where the average Frenchwoman is now, and has been these hundred years, and will be for a hundred more.

If one can very justly find the Frenchwomen of to-day in our own eighteenth century, it is still more interesting to find our contemporary Italian woman in Pepys's "Diary." She is there, in fact, in Mrs. Pepys herself, and in others of that society, in their light hearts and heavy hands.

As for Mary's enterprise in painting, it is more to her credit than may appear at first sight. It was then not many years since the artist of *her* time—Mrs. Delany—was describing the ravaging of simple surfaces to which she, as a decorator, devoted her admired and industrious life. Women have laid waste much nice linen, good plain wall-space, unoffending pottery, and so forth, during our own century, and they do much of all this still; but it does not appear that they get up at six o'clock to do it, and work all day. Thus did Mrs. Delany. "My chief work," she says in 1759, "has been the ceiling of the chapel . . . done with cards and shells in imitation of stucco. In the chancel are four Gothic arches, two on each side, made also of shells, in imitation of stucco, the arches no deeper than the thickness of the shells, to take off the plain look the walls would have without them. The wreath round the window is composed of oak branches and vines made of cards; grapes, nuts, and large periwinkles: the corn, *real wheat* painted, all to look like stucco." The triumphant italics are her own. To take off the plain look of real wheat so as to make it seem a stucco wheat harvest gave elation to that busy breast.

But Mrs. Delany took the plain look away from all that part of the world which lay within her sphere of influence. "If I were to enumerate my different employments this day, you would not wonder I should say I was much tired." She took the plain looks off a vast quantity of paper by cutting it out in flowers, and she took the plain look off chimney-boards systematically by covering them with "arabesques" in coloured paper. They were called "incomparable chimney-boards," and became celebrated. She took the plain look off nine volumes by filling them with paper flowers, a work that came to the knowledge of the King and Queen, and was shown and explained to them by the maker. Mrs. Delany did some painting also. She copied a Guido, a Correggio, a Paul Veronese, and other pictures. One of her crayon drawings had so perfectly the effect of not being a crayon drawing as to deceive Sir Joshua Reynolds himself, so that the happy lady had the glass removed to allow him to look more closely and to assure himself of her strange success. Thus even from crayon drawing did this admirable woman remove the plain look.

Therefore when Mary Moser began to paint from nature she was breaking with a tradition that must have added sensibly to the distress of nations. What she did was done as her companions and contemporaries did it, and held that it should be done; it was not done to astonish Georgian Kings and Queens and Deans with the resources of feminine ingenuity. It took its place in her time. Sir Joshua Reynolds praised it. It was tried by the common rule. To us to-day, as it is to be seen in the Diploma Gallery at Burlington House, it does not seem conspicuously good, but Mary Moser may still prefer to please her age than to please ours.

If she was flattered, if her sex made her success somewhat more salient than it might have been if achieved by a man, and so helped her to her membership too easily, the Royal Academy cannot be too warmly congratulated on the thoroughness of its repentance. Nothing that a woman will paint can make her an Academician in this century. It is not a question of merit, inasmuch as the bar is candidly confessed beforehand. So set up, that bar is, it may be worth noting, entirely illegal.

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18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

The Queen looked in splendid health as she left Buckingham Palace at six o'clock last evening for Paddington. The Queen-Regent of Holland took leave of her Majesty before the latter's departure, and expressed her gratitude for the kindness she and the young Queen had received from the English people during her stay here.

Lord Rosebery called upon the Queen at the Palace at four o'clock, after attending the Cabinet Council and receiving Sir William Broadbent, and was for some time in consultation with her Majesty.

The Princess of Wales has now been commanded by the Queen to hold the next two Drawing Rooms on the 15th and 22nd inst. Her Majesty will not return to London again until she comes back from Balmoral, when it is possible that she may travel to London for a garden party at Marlborough House to be given in honour of Nasrulla Khan.

We understand that the visit of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Coburg, and the Duke of York a few mornings since to the German Embassy in Carlton House-terrace had reference to the Queen's desire that the Emperor of Germany should be informed that her Majesty had appointed the Duke of York to proceed in June to the opening of the Baltic Canal as representing her Majesty. The Duke of York has undertaken the mission with great pleasure, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Coburg sent messages to this effect to the Emperor William. The Duke of York will sail in the Royal yacht *Osborne* early in June to Hamburg, where he will be received by the German Court officials, and afterwards will join the Channel Squadron for the procession through the canal.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have signified their intention of visiting the Horse Show at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Tuesday afternoon next, and the Duke and Duchess of York will visit the show on Friday afternoon, the 17th inst.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duchess of Fife and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales and suite, witnessed the performance of "Hänsel and Gretel" by the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company at the Savoy Theatre last evening.

The Princess of Wales on arrival at the Grand Bazaar in aid of St. Mary's Hospital, which she will open at Portman Rooms on June 27, will be received by the Duke and Duchess of York.

The Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and suite, visited the Lyceum Theatre last night to see "A Story of Waterloo" and "Don Quixote."

The few remaining specimens of the Windsor tapestries have been brought to the Royal School of Art Needlework, in Exhibition-road, where they will be on view next week with the object of finding purchasers at the annual sale then in progress. The Duchess of Albany has promised to attend on one of the days for this special purpose, as she has taken a strong interest in the undertaking, which owed its existence and artistic success to her late husband's zealous support.

Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg, who is a lieutenant-general in the Russian army, is staying at the Hotel Continental in Paris on his way from the south of France to St. Petersburg. He exchanged visits on Thursday with the President of the Republic.

The Crown Prince of Siam, H.R.H. Phya Noud Bari, has reached Paris from Genoa, and taken up his abode at the Siamese Legation. He is accompanied by four other Princes, one of whom is a son of Prince Devawongse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, another being a son of the Home Minister, Prince Damrong.

The Duchess Dowager of Marlborough has let her house in Grosvenor-square to Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon for the season.

The Marquis Cholmondeley has been entertaining a large party, including the Duke of Beaufort, for Chester races at Cholmondeley Castle, his seat near Malpas.

The Earl of Warwick has returned to Warwick Castle from Stanley, Perthshire, where he has been staying with the Hon. Louis Greville for salmon fishing in the Tay. The Countess of Warwick has arrived at the castle after a three weeks' stay at Biarritz.

Lord Herries has arrived at St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, from Everingham Park, Yorkshire.

The latest arrivals in Bath include the Earl of Cork, Lord and Lady Sutton, Lord and Lady Edward Somerset, Sir Gerald and Lady Codrington, and Sir James Browne, K.C.B.

Lady Augusta Mostyn has arrived in Portman-square for the season from Gloddaeth, Llandudno.

Sir Frederic Leighton arrived at Algiers on Wednesday night from Oran.

Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw-Stewart have arrived at 11, Grosvenor-place, from Ardgowan House, Renfrewshire, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Pattison, of Ruskington, near Sleaford, celebrated their golden wedding this week. Mr. Pattison was presented by his friends with a service of plate, suitably inscribed.

It will be learned with satisfaction that the Earl of Kimberley has determined to continue to carry on his duties at the Foreign Office. His lordship, although still suffering from the weight of his terrible bereavement, received the Austrian Ambassador yesterday, and also dealt with the telegrams from Japan which announced the ratification of the peace treaty between Japan and China. His lordship was also at yesterday's Cabinet Council. It may be assumed that the state of Lord Rosebery's health has determined Lord Kimberley to forego the few weeks' rest and retirement which under other circumstances he would have taken.

Sir John Kirk, who has been appointed to proceed to the Niger to inquire into the recent outbreaks at Brass and Akassa, was a visitor at the Foreign Office yesterday, and was for a considerable time engaged with the head officials. He leaves Liverpool at the end of this month for the Niger Protectorate with Lieutenant Arthur, of the Rifle Brigade, as A.D.C.

Bishop Thorold has presented the Rev. J. H. Hodgson, minor canon of Winchester Cathedral, to the living of Whitchurch, near Andover. Mr. Hodgson's preferment vacates the rectory of Little St. Swithin, Winchester, which he held along with his minor canonry.

Colonel R. Fetherstonhaugh, of the Royal Rifles, has been chosen to command a brigade at the next autumnal manœuvres, and he has selected Lieutenant Wilson—a countryman of his own, and a capital cross-country rider—as his A.D.C. Colonel Fetherstonhaugh was made a colonel for distinguished conduct in active service in Egypt.

Colonel Tomkinson, of the Royal Dragoons, has been, with Colonel Helyar, granted an extension of his command for another twelve months. Colonel and Mrs. Tomkinson will hardly like a change of Government just now, as they would have to vacate the Chief Secretary's Lodge and go house-hunting.

It is stated that Sir R. T. Reid, Attorney-General, has purchased Kingsdown House, near Walmer, the residence of the late Sir John Mellor.

The late Professor John Couch Adams, in whose memory a medallion by Mr. Bruce Joy was unveiled yesterday in Westminster Abbey by the Duke of Devonshire, was the son of a small Cornish farmer. He graduated at St. John's, Cambridge, and came out Senior Wrangler in 1843. He will be best remembered as the English discoverer of the planet Neptune. The medallion bears the words: "Joannes Couch Adams, planetam Neptunum calculo monstravit. A.D. MDCCCXLV."

Mr. George Septimus Warmington, who was yesterday co-opted a member of the London School Board for Greenwich, is fifty-two years of age, and qualified as a solicitor in 1865. He is a member of the firm of George A. Warmington and Co., of Budge-row, a commissioner for oaths, and a commissioner for affidavits for Quebec. He is a brother of Mr. C. M. Warmington, Q.C., M.P.

Mr. Arthur Arnold will preside at the annual meeting of the Free Land League at the Conference Room at the National Liberal Club on Tuesday next. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., will address the meeting.

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Publishers' Announcements.

(Continued from Page 4.)

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CHIFFON'S MARRIAGE. By "GYP." With Portrait of Author and Autograph Letter. [*Second Edition this day.*
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LYCEUM.—TO-NIGHT, and for a limited number of nights, at 9 o'clock, A STORY OF WATERLOO, a play in one act, by A. Conan Doyle. Corporal Brewster, Mr. Irving; after which DON QUIXOTE, by the late W. G. Wills. Don Quixote, Mr. Irving. Preceded at 8 by INGOMAR. Mr. W. Farren. NOTICE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT the theatre will be CLOSED. MATINEES of KING ARTHUR, by J. Comyns Carr, SATURDAYS, May 11, 18, 25, and June 1; WEDNESDAYS, May 15, 22, and THURSDAY 30, at 2o'clock. Mr. Irving, Miss Genevieve Ward, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open ten till five, and during the performance. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

ST. JAMESS.—Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER, Sole Lessee and Manager.—TO-MORROW (Saturday), May 11th, at 8.30, will be presented THE TRIUMPH OF THE PHILISTINES, and How We Forgive produced the Words of Shakespeare under very Trying Circumstances. An original Comedy, in three acts, by HENRY ARTHUR JONES. Doors open 8, commence 8.30. FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, May 18, at 2. Any Orchestra Stall or Balcony Seat can be booked daily, ten till five. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone (3695).—ST. JAMESS THEATRE.

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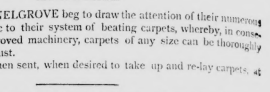

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PARIS, Thursday Evening.—The tragedy of the Bois de Boulogne is ended most properly in farce, and the suggestion of to-day's *Figaro* that either party should declare an amnesty is quite praiseworthy. Some weeks since M. Paschal Grousset discovered that a new "Cercle des Patineurs" was clearing a corner of the Bois for its own selfish enjoyment and the encouragement of that most pernicious fad, "la bicyclette." The Prince de Sagan, universal arbiter of the elegancies, denied that a single tree had fallen to the axe. Whereupon the matter was referred to an independent judgment, and the severed boles were found concealed beneath artfully-arranged pieces of turf. M. Paschal Grousset was enraged, yet triumphant. The Prince de Sagan was to be prosecuted, pilloried, guillotined. But unhappily M. Grousset's past was not without its blemish. To begin with, the gentleman whose ambition it is to drive an inverted Eiffel Tower fifteen hundred metres below the level of Paris cannot be accepted without reserve for a high-priest of amenity. And, worse than all, M. Grousset once cut down some trees himself, and therefore shares with the Prince de Sagan

THE STAIN OF AN UNPARDONABLE SIN.

Indeed, it seems as though every official in Paris has, at one step in his career, driven a hatchet into a lordly oak or baronial beech. This vandalism helps to explain the common admiration for Mr. Gladstone. However, as no one is innocent, an amnesty is best, and the sooner foolish discussion is closed the better for the dignity of all concerned. But in the future a proper system of protection is imperative. Mr. Henry James once described London as a city of trees, and in this matter Paris is London's superior. Wherefore Paris should guard her privilege of beauty with all possible jealousy. Shorn of the Bois, she might descend to the barrenness of Madrid, and nobody who knows the bleak misery of the Spanish capital can underrate the value of trees. Even climate is modified by their neighbourhood, and in an empty landscape the wind is never tempered. In brief, it is as infamous for a private citizen to cut down a tree as to destroy a church, and the responsibility of protecting woods, forests, and avenues should be fixed upon some respectable official. Already there are rumours that the preparations for the next exhibition have condemned a hundred trees, and the scandal of the Bois is not likely to restore confidence. But for the present Paris cannot do better than accept the *Figaro*'s advice of an amnesty, and resolve for the future that no tree shall be sacrificed to the careless greed of prince or contractor.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

M. DELONCLE STIRRING UP ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING.

PARIS, Friday.—M. François Deloncle, writing in the *Matin*, expresses satisfaction at the agreement between the three Powers regarding affairs in the East, which he says has isolated Great Britain and indicated upon her a severe check. He continues as follows:—The great influence which this European concert has just acquired in the seas of the Far East can only be maintained and consolidated by manifesting itself also in the Levant. It would be abdicating its power in China if it did not appear in Egypt, and all would have to be recommenced in a few weeks' time at Tokio to secure the evacuation of Port Arthur if vigorous action could not be taken in London to-morrow for the evacuation of Cairo. At a meeting of the Commercial Geographical Society yesterday evening, M. Deloncle read a paper upon the diplomatic and strategical interests of France in Egypt, which was much applauded by his audience. A resolution was afterwards adopted demanding the evacuation of Egypt by the British. M. de Lanessan, former Governor of Indo-China, writing in the *Rappel* states that the time has come to establish a European agreement by which the independence of Egypt would be recognized, and a joint occupation of the Suez Canal by all the European Powers established, free transit at all times by all vessels without exception being assured.—*Reuter.*

AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE FOR NICARAGUA.

THE BRITISH INDEMNITY DEPOSITED.

NEW YORK, Friday.—A despatch from Managua states that many prominent residents and some high officials there favour the establishment of an American protectorate over Nicaragua or the incorporation of the Republic with the United States, on the ground that this would prevent the threatened forced collection by European Powers of many unjust claims and would lead to their settlement by arbitration. According to the same despatch the funds for the payment of the British indemnity have been deposited with the Managua Agency of the London Bank of Central America for payment in London.—*Reuter.*

THE FRENCH IN WEST AFRICA.

FORMAL AND DEFINITE OCCUPATION.

PARIS, Friday.—The *Estafette* to-day says it may now be affirmed as a result of the successful mission of M. Ballot, Governor of Dahomey, the possession of the territory forming the Hinterland of Dahomey as far as the Niger is absolutely settled. France has planted her flag there, solidly established her influence and created stations and posts. The occupation, therefore, is formal and definitive.—*Reuter.*

The Pontoon Castiglione stationed at Toulon has been destroyed by fire. Fortunately, the 400 Marines quartered within were alarmed in time.

THE BY-ELECTION IN WALWORTH.

COSTERS AND THEIR VOTE.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED TO-DAY.

The nomination took place to-day of candidates for the vacancy in the parliamentary representation of the Walworth division of Newington, caused by the death of Mr. Wm. Saunders. The candidates are Mr. James Bailey, Conservative, Col. J. Colquhoun Reade, Ministerial Liberal, and Mr. George Lansbury, Socialist: and the polling is fixed for Tuesday next. It is a disadvantage to the Conservative candidate that the polling-day has been hurried on so much, although the Liberals profess to have a counter grievance in the fact that it has not been hurried on enough; they would have had the election to-morrow, which from their point of view would be a much better day for polling. It is quite clear, however, from the opinions expressed among those most affected, that the fixing of the polling for Saturday would practically disfranchise a large number of voters. Walworth is largely peopled by the humble tradesmen who are engaged in the coster business. They leave their homes very early in the morning, and almost every day it is well into midnight before they return. On Saturdays they are always out very early, and home very late, and as their rounds take them to the most distant parts of London, it is quite evident that few would have the opportunity of voting if the election were on a Saturday. In these circumstances it may be assumed that the Liberals do not rely much on the coster vote; and that is conceivable. This confraternity for the most part supported Major Isaacs at the last three general elections, and will no doubt again support the Conservative. Hence the anxiety of the Liberals to be rid of them. This, at any rate, is the construction put upon

THE AGITATION FOR A SATURDAY POLL,

which has not been successful. But there are other classes of working men in Walworth. It is difficult to define them as members of any particular branch of industry, for they represent many. There are many keen politicians among them, but it is remarkable how little, for a labouring constituency, what are called labour questions are agitating them. The majority of the Walworth workers are engaged in unskilled trades, and this may account for the absence from the election of the tags of the trade unions. The great political questions of the day interest the electors keenly, especially those of the Local Veto, Home Rule, and the House of Lords, in this order. The two first are being most successfully plied by the Conservatives, and the third proves but a poor set-off in the hands of the Radicals. Local Veto does not seem to be popular in Walworth, and it is pretty certain that if the bill pass this provision of it would never be adopted in Newington. The Home Rule question is kept before the electors by the well-organized forces of the Irish Unionist Alliance, by which organization an office has been opened in the division, in charge of Mr. Fred Barry, of Cork. A strong appeal has been issued to the members of the London Auxiliary branch of the Alliance to support the Unionist candidature by canvassing and the loan of carriages, and assistance of these kinds is asked to be tendered at the central offices of the Alliance, 26, Palace Chambers, Westminster. The Home Counties Liberal Union and the Metropolitan Liberal and Radical Federation are helping the Liberal, and are

WORKING HARD ON THE DEFENSIVE

on these two questions, and playing off against them the old cry of the reform of the House of Lords. It must be said, however, that to the bulk of the electors this cry is rather far away; and they turn their attention rather to the questions of immediate interest. If the election were fought on the same register as in 1892 there is little doubt that the Government candidate would be beaten on the Local Veto question, even without reckoning for the Socialist candidate; but there is an unknown element in the form of 600 new voters who have been put on the register in the interval. The number of electors is 7,392, as compared with 6,793 in 1892. What proportion of these new electors will fall to either side is uncertain, but a fair proportion of them has promised to vote for Mr. Bailey. About 6,000 are expected to go to the poll, and, although the canvass is not completed, there are indications that Mr. Bailey will have over 3,000 solid promises. This means that he will get in with a majority of about 150, the extent of the total poll of the Socialist candidate. But it is early yet to conjecture what may happen in this uncertain constituency. Its previous record is as follows:—

1885.		1886.		1892.	
Isaacs (C)	1,885	Isaacs (C)	1,933	Saunders (L)...	2,514
Henriques (L)...	1,816	Balfour (L)	1,748	Isaacs (C)	2,218
Malthouse (I)...	246				
		C maj.	235	L maj.	296

To-night, to-morrow night, and Monday the division will ring with the speeches of the supporters of rival candidates. It is handy to Westminster, and there has been no lack of Parliamentary speakers.

THE WAZIRISTAN CAMPAIGN.

MENTIONED IN THE DESPATCHES.

SIMLA, Friday.—The following political and military officers have been specially mentioned in General Sir W. Lockhart's despatches. Regarding the recent campaign in Waziristan, Messrs. Bruce, King, and Anderson, political officers; Generals Turner and Symons; Colonels Egerton Thompson, Meiklejohn, Gaselee, and Mason; Majors Martin, Wahab, Duff, and Mackenzie; Captains Grover, Hunter, Weston, Brown, Wharry, Birch, Davison, Travers, Dillon, and Ewart; Surgeon Colonels Spencer and Bookey; Surgeon Major Shearer; Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, and Messrs. Grimes and Van Someren, of the telegraph and postal services respectively.—*Reuter.*

THE SITUATION IN SERVIA.

A CORRECTION FROM KING ALEXANDER'S ENVOY.

We have to apologize to Servia for an error in an Occasional Note of yesterday. We are requested by M. Mijatovich, Envoy Extraordinary, to state that no new loan is in contemplation by the Government of Servia. The arrangement, which has been rejected by the Financial Committee of the National Assembly, had for its object only the unification of smaller loans, concluded between 1883 and 1892, and their transformation from the 5 per cent. into 4 per cent. bonds.

SERIOUS REVERSE OF THE SPANISH IN CUBA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, Friday.—A despatch received here from Tampa states that the Cuban insurgent leader Gomez has obtained a signal victory over the Spaniards at Guaimaro, which place he attacked on Monday last with 3,000 cavalry. The Spaniards were routed, leaving 300 killed and wounded on the field. The insurgents lost 700 killed and wounded. The hospitals in Cuba are said to be crowded with wounded and fever and smallpox patients. The Pennsylvania Legislature has adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the Cuban patriots.—*Reuter.*

THE BONAPARTIST PARTY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday.—At a meeting of the Bonapartist Committees held here yesterday evening a resolution was adopted expressing regret that Prince Victor, who desires henceforth to personally direct the affairs of his party, should have dispensed with the services of Baron Legoux, his former representative.—*Reuter.*

THE BURSTING OF A FRENCH DAM.

PARIS, Friday.—The directors of the Eastern Railway estimate that the damage caused to their stock and lines by the disaster at Bouzey will amount to seven million francs.—*Central News.*

NEW GOVERNOR OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL

INTERVIEW WITH SIR DONALD STEWART.

Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, the newly-appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, has been interviewed by a representative of *Black and White*. Asked by the interviewer a leading question as to whether he attributed his success to any particular incident in early life, he confessed that he did, and added that the incident was a ride from Agra to Delhi with despatches at the time of the Indian Mutiny. It was in the summer of 1857 that Sir Donald, then an officer of thirty-four, perceived nothing was to be done at Allygerish, and resolved to join the army before Delhi. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Province, Mr. Colvin, to whom he communicated his resolution, invited him to Agra, and asked if he would carry despatches to the Commander-in-Chief, believed to be marching towards Delhi. The account of the ride which followed makes the interview very interesting reading. Of course he started and rode by night. In the dark he passed through bodies of armed mutineers at a gallop unhurt, and reached Muttra, thirty-four miles off, ere dawn. He was in the saddle again before the light came, but when he had covered other twenty miles his horse fell—apparently dead. Carrying saddle and bridle, he went to the nearest village in the hope of getting a mount, but he only contrived to catch a stray donkey in a field. On this animal he rode in the blazing heat of a June day to Hodul, where the native official received him kindly and gave him a horse in exchange for the donkey. "But," continued Sir Donald, "he could not permit me to sleep in his office, because he was afraid the village people would attack me. I, therefore, had to start again immediately, and travel all the next night—thus being

IN THE SADDLE TWO NIGHTS AND A DAY.

This time I avoided the main road, and pursued my way along by-paths, reaching Pulwull camp shortly after sunrise." The camp, Sir Donald explained, consisted of six or seven thousand troops, under the command of the Prime Minister, who was also Commander-in-Chief. It was their duty to keep the district open between Agra and Delhi; and the bearer of the despatches had been promised, by the Prime Minister, an escort of three hundred men. "And did you get them?"—"No; after remaining two or three days at the camp, I saw that the auspicious day for which the Jeypore Prime Minister desired me to wait would never come, and having persuaded Mr. Ford, the collector at Goorgaon, to accompany me, I started with two natives. We had sundry adventures on the way, and at one point of the journey we were attacked by a few men from a considerable force of mutineers. We charged them, shouting like the devil, but with no idea of following them, and they bolted like hares. Pushing on, we reached a small fort called Badshapore, which formerly belonged to the Begum of Sumroo. And then the question was, how were we to get on from there to Delhi, which was yet thirty miles away? We all knew the main road, but it was essential to traverse the bye-paths, which none of us knew. Eventually a notorious cattle-lifter offered to act as guide, and, though we were warned that

HE WAS A TREACHEROUS SCOUNDREL,

we were obliged to engage him. The villagers were very friendly, but none of them would come with us. However, the cattle-lifter behaved most honourably, and took us within two miles of our destination. We could not have accomplished that journey without him. As to the remainder of the distance, we hired another guide, who conducted us safely into the camp at Delhi. A day or two after my arrival I was appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General to the field force before Delhi, and, therefore, I regard that ride as the beginning of my good fortune as a soldier." Subsequently he took part in the capture of Lucknow, commanded a brigade in the Abyssinian campaign, and was at the head in Afghanistan of one of the largest British armies that ever took the field in India. Then he was nominated to the command at Madras, but before he could join was appointed a military member of the Council of the Governor-General in India. His promotion to the rank of Commander-in-Chief in India followed. Next he found himself in London, a member of the Indian Council, and, to use his own words, he is to "wind up at the Chelsea Hospital."

THE RETURN OF THE DUTCH QUEENS.

ARRIVAL AT FLUSHING.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her mother left London yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of their visit. Travelling from Victoria Station they arrived at Queenborough Pier at twenty-two minutes past eight last evening, accompanied by Baron Goldstein, the Dutch Ambassador, and Baron Clifford, Court Chamberlain. They were received by Captain G. H. Van Steyn, of the Dutch Royal yacht *Valk*, which was moored alongside the pier. The yacht cast off from the pier at a quarter to nine, and sailed for Flushing with every prospect of a beautiful passage.

FLUSHING, Friday.—After a fine passage from Queenborough the Royal Dutch yacht *Valk*, with the Queen of the Netherlands and the Queen Regent on board, arrived here at half-past nine this morning, escorted by the Dutch man-of-war *Atjeh*. A large crowd had assembled on the quays on either side of the harbour, and greeted the Sovereigns with much enthusiasm. The two Queens, standing on the bridge of the yacht, graciously acknowledged the reception accorded them. Their Majesties, who were received on landing by the local authorities, left by train at ten o'clock for the Hague.—*Reuter.*

THE VISIT OF THE AMEER'S SON.

The Indian Government ship *Clive*, with Shahzada, Nasrullah Khan, and suite on board, will proceed to Spithead, where she may be expected on the evening of the 23rd inst. On arrival the Afghan Prince will be received by the naval and military authorities. On the following day the Ameer's son, accompanied by Colonel Talbot, Deputy Secretary to the Indian Foreign Department, and Mr. T. A. Martin, the Afghan Agent, will proceed by special train to Victoria, where the distinguished visitor will be met and suitably escorted to his residence in Park-lane. On the 25th inst. Nasrullah Khan will witness the birthday parade at the Horse Guards, and in the evening will attend the Ministerial banquet at the India Office. The future programme of the Afghan Prince's movements has not been finally settled but it will include receptions by the municipal authorities of London and Leeds and other provincial towns.

ARRIVAL IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

SUEZ, Friday.—The *Clive* entered the Canal at nine o'clock this morning. The Prince and his numerous suite are in excellent health.—*Reuter.*

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Duke of Devonshire was present last evening at the dinner of the Iron and Steel Institute, and, in responding to the toast of "The House of Lords," remarked that, in spite of all the warnings which had been heard, he could not discern any sign of the extinction of that body, or that it would be likely to lose any of its powers. Speaking on labour questions, he deprecated the State imposing further restrictions upon industry, and suggested the opening of new fields of enterprise in our colonies and dominions as a means of employment for labour and capital.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

WINNIPEG, Friday.—The Manitoba Legislature, after six weeks' adjournment to give the Government time to consider the Dominion Government's remedial order on the School question, reassembled yesterday, when the Premier announced a further adjournment until June 13. The adjournment was made pursuant to a communication from Lord Aberdeen to the Hon. Thomas Greenway, the Premier, suggesting whether some compromise could not be arranged on the School question. Great popular excitement prevails concerning this subject. The feeling in the province is very strong against any compromise.—*Reuter.*

A LONDON MUSIC HALL DISPUTE.

THE TIME OF A TURN

Mr. G. W. Hunter, a well-known music-hall singer, continued his matinée performance to-day before Mr. Justice Grantham, in the Queen's Bench Division. His claim is for £80 against the proprietors of the South London Music-hall, for eight weeks' salary. The defendants put in a counter-claim for a like amount for alleged breach of contract, so that in the words of Mr. Hunter's own song, "Nobody knows what trouble was there." It appeared that the plaintiff, through his agents, made an agreement for three terms of eight weeks to appear at the music-hall in question: first from December 24, 1893; the second from May 14, 1894; and the third from December 24, 1894. The dispute concerning which this action arose happened in the second period. On May 10 the plaintiff received a telegram stating that he was to "do his turn" at the defendants' hall at five minutes past eight. At that period plaintiff was appearing also at the Tivoli and Oxford Halls, and he said that reasonable notice of the time at which he was to appear at the hall was not given, and he claimed for the sum mentioned.

COMMERCIAL LIBEL CASE.

THE PUNISHMENT FOR INSOLVENCY.

A libel action of a somewhat argumentative character occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Day and a special jury to-day in the Queen's Bench Division. The plaintiff was Mr. John Price Rogers, a commission agent and warehouseman, of Basinghall-street and Plymouth, and the defendants the editor, proprietors, and printers of the *Drapery World*. The libel complained of was to the effect that the plaintiff had effected a secret arrangement with his creditors in the west of England instead of going through the bankruptcy court in the ordinary way, and that he had been helped out of his financial difficulty by his political friends in Plymouth. One of the passages read:—"A secret arrangement in the strict sense of the word means in practice a conspiracy between a debtor and his creditors to avoid the consequences and penalties of insolvency. It is for the public weal that a man who does not pay twenty shillings in the pound should be punished by the fact of his default being proclaimed to all whom it may concern." Another passage ran: "Mr. Rogers's London credit is granted on the assumption that he has always paid twenty shillings in the pound." The article contained many other similar remarks and the plaintiff alleged that it imputed gross dishonesty to him, and that he had been injured in his business by the publication of the article. The defendants admitted the words, but denied that they bore the meaning alleged, or that they imputed dishonesty on the part of the plaintiff, and further, that the words were true in substance and in fact.

A PAINFUL STORY FROM ESSEX.

A peculiarly shocking case came before the magistrates at Maldon, Essex, to-day. A girl of fifteen named Harriett Instance, daughter of a labourer at Bradwell-on-Sea, was charged with concealing the birth of her child, which was born on the 7th of April, and a week later was found in the chimney of the girl's bedroom. When accused the girl said that she did not remember putting the child in the chimney. Her brother has been arrested in connection with the case under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SUICIDE FROM AN ATLANTIC LINER.

The White Star Line steamer *Adriatic* arrived this morning at Queenstown, says Reuter's correspondent, and reports that on the 3rd inst. Andrew Stupel, a steerage passenger, committed suicide by jumping overboard. A boat was lowered and a search was made but no trace of the man was found.

DEATH OF A LEPER IN IRELAND.

A man named John Evans has died at Lisburn from leprosy. The deceased was a seaman, and contracted the terrible disease in a foreign port. Two years ago he was admitted to the Lisburn workhouse, and was completely isolated, but caused much trouble to the officials by his frequent attempts to escape. At last, however, he became blind.

THE ACTION BY A JOURNALIST IN PARIS.

The action brought by Mr. R. H. Sherard against Mr. MacCarthy, of the British Consulate in Paris, resulted yesterday in a verdict against the defendant. Mr. MacCarthy was fined 300 f., the maximum penalty, together with all the costs of the action, and £40 damages.

THE PECKHAM WIFE MURDER.

An inquest was held at Peckham yesterday as to the death of Mary Warboys, wife of David Warboys, a labourer. Evidence was given that husband and wife often quarrelled, owing to the man being frequently in the company of another woman; that Mrs. Warboys gave way to drink, and was of a very excitable temperament; that last Sunday morning the man gave himself up at the Peckham police-station, saying he had struck his wife several times with a piece of iron, and then strangled her. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the man.

CHARGED WITH STEALING HIS WIFE'S WATCH.

In the Marylebone police-court yesterday Francis J. Shortis was charged by his wife, a fashionably-dressed young woman, with stealing a gold watch and chain and other articles, valued at between £80 and £90. The information stated that since June last the parties had lived apart on account of the husband's ill-treatment. The defendant on one occasion went to his wife's house and created a disturbance. On another occasion he went to a house where she was staying, and hearing his voice she snatched up her child and ran into the street. It was on this occasion he took the articles mentioned, which had either been bought by her or presented to her since she left her husband. In cross-examination by the defendant, she admitted she was now living an improper life, and that she had joined another man the day she left her husband. The defendant when arrested said he would not tell where the things were until he got possession of his baby-girl. In the end, however, the defendant said that if the things were really his wife's he would give them up, and this having been done he was discharged.

LESSONS IN YIDDISH TO A TAILOR'S SON.

Abraham Hovitch, a tutor, brought an action yesterday, in the Shoreditch County Court, for 14s., the value of lessons in languages imparted to the son of a tailor, named Solomon Galinski. The boy is a Russian, and speaks a local dialect. Hovitch was engaged to teach him German and Hebrew, it being apparently thought that at a certain stage a sort of reaction would set in betwixt the two languages and the result be Yiddish. But the tutor found his pupil very hard to instruct. "He is a very stupid boy," he explained to Judge French; "indeed, sir, to tell you the truth he is a dreadful boy. If I had many pupils like him, I should go mad. The Patriarch Job himself would have lost his temper over him." The lessons, it was further explained, were to be given in exchange for a "beautiful suit" of clothes Galinski was to make for the tutor; but about Christmas time the boy said he had a headache, and his parents declined to complicate it by continuing to stuff Hebrew and German into him. As the father refused to give up the suit, the tutor sued for the fourteen lessons given, and the judge decided in his favour, with costs.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday.—The Japanese Legation here has been officially advised of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty in the form in which it was originally concluded, but taking into account the recommendations of the three intervening Powers Japan has agreed to renounce the permanent possession of Liao Tung, on condition that the arrangements regarding the terms and form of the renunciation shall be reserved for adjustment between herself and China.—*Reuter.*

THE INWARDNESS OF CHITRAL.

AN OPPORTUNE VINDICATION.

(FROM A CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT.)

I cannot suppose that you are as full of Chitral as we are. You are too near the crocuses in Hyde Park to be very deeply concerned about the mountain-sides of Kaffristan. Long before you print these lines you will know a great deal more about the campaign than we do now. The taking of the Malakand Pass will be ancient history and the gallantry displayed by the Guides and the Gordon Highlanders will be relegated to the files of the week before last as the usual British thing. There can be no doubt of the gallantry, though we had shells and mountain guns and Maxims, while they had only a few hundred rifles and knives and stones, and their souls to save. Our Lee-Metfords, they say, obliged with eternal bliss in at least five hundred cases where death was courted in the terms of that day's *jehad* against the infidel. I have seen the casual subaltern's sketch of the Pass; the locality is precipitous and unpleasant, even to the undisciplined eye. I daresay you are better acquainted with the real intention of the expedition than we are. You have Lord Roberts and a few other people to tell you, and candour is one of the privileges of retirement. Here we were simply given to understand in the beginning, when Umra Khan declined to leave Chitral, that it was our business to turn him out. Hereat many cavilled, asking what, in the name of the numberless baboos of Bengal, for example, it mattered to us who ruled Chitral, seeing that it had apparently been decreed by Providence that the ul Mulk family should be self-exterminated—seeing, moreover, that to

THE METHOD OF SUCCESSION BY FRATRICIDE

we were not apparently opposed. The proposition to send 15,000 men through 150 miles of a "country of blood and stones" to support the feeble will of a despicable young brute like Amir ul Mulk sent round the cynical Anglo-Indian smile. Wider and wider it waxed in Calcutta and Allahabad, in Madras and Bombay, even in war-like Lahore; and when it transpired that Umra Khan was fortifying his truculent resolution with 1,200 stand of rifles and a couple of mountain guns, presented to him by the Government of India, something like a distant crack of laughter was observed, at garden-parties, to cause members of Council to look elaborately unconscious. Then came that truly diplomatic proclamation, conveying our neutral intention, and relieving the Swats and the Buners of any reason which might otherwise have embarrassed them for saving their independence by making themselves agreeable to us. There is nothing your frontier tribesman likes better than magnanimity before the fact—it gives him such liberty of action. And while the Government of India congratulated themselves upon the favourable impression this precious document was making upon the barbarous mind, so amenable to kindness, and the Swats were sharpening their tulwars in response, occurred the Gurdon-Robertson complication. Certainly if any services are to be taken into account beside those of pure slaughter by the way, a deep debt should be acknowledged to these bold young men who, by getting themselves beseiged at precisely the right moment, have turned the demonstration against Umra Khan into the "Chitral Relief Expedition." They are at least twice blessed, for so long as they are helpless they cannot be very severely found fault with for getting themselves into perfectly unnecessary danger, and their final salvation—it now seems quite certain—throws a glow of popularity and an appearance of unavoidableness over the expedition which it would never otherwise have had. As to Umra Khan, he is daily evacuating positions, writing argumentative letters, fading away. We have already embraced the undamaged persons of Lieutenants Fowler and Edwardes, and we are daily looking forward to personal discussion with Umra Khan. In connection with this gentleman, the Government of India is said to have adopted, perhaps, the most extraordinary attitude yet put on record at the close of a disciplinary campaign. The *Pioneer*'s correspondent with the force telegraphs Umra's ingenuous interrogations to Government thus:—

A FRONTIER DIALOGUE.

"What have I done that the Government is angry with me? What conditions will Government impose? How long will Government be angry with me?" To which the following reply was sent: "Why have you not complied with the Government ultimatum? We want Mr. Fowler and your prisoners safe and sound, and are going to march through your country. If you do not oppose us we will leave you alone." Distinctly cheerful and encouraging for Umra Khan. Any afternoon you feel liverish and warlike you may, if you happen to be a Bajauri chief, march into a protected neighbour's territory, refuse to march out again, and set the whole frontier ablaze against the force coming to make you. Said force may, with considerable expense in men and money, fight through your sympathizing fellow-Kafirs until within a march or two of your notorious self. Whereupon, the gratifying intelligence of the routing of Marians and Lee-Metfords by valour alone, you have only to address the Government of India in the terms of a sulky schoolboy who has had whipping enough, and you hear that if you promise to be good for a whole half-hour you and your little schemes will receive no further "opposition."

Well, we shall probably receive Umra Khan's assurance that his personal influence had saved Dr. Robertson several times over before we could, and generally be given to understand that all would have been well had we not foolishly sent troops up among tribesmen he could not control after having assured them we had no intention of annexing the wastes they live in. It would not be surprising if Umra Khan claimed a special subsidy next year for the forbearance he has shown—frontier logic is like that. As to the upshot, it will probably be a bigger annual item budgetted for frontier defences from the first of this month indefinitely. We have opened the long-coveted road through Chitral to Gilgit, the reason for the expedition hid in every military bosom from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, whether a Liberal Viceroy with a profound sense of the inscrutability of "mandates" was permitted to know it or not. This time next year we shall have the privilege of counting the cost. It is bound to be heavy, but whatever it is, the money might as well have been dropped into the Bay of Bengal, if we are not prepared to

FOLLOW UP OUR EXPENSIVE ADVANTAGE.

After nobly refusing to annex Kashmir, the administration of which would have made room in life for hundreds of clamorous young Englishmen, and have been a source of strength to the whole Empire, we illustrate our "forward" policy by establishing ourselves, as we shall be compelled to do, among the mountain fastnesses of Kaffristan, where are only poverty and pride and hunger and religion and hatred the stranger. It is consoling that our "strategic advantage" will be great. We shall certainly have no other. The Viceroy and all that are his have gone to Simla, and we are no longer distraught by the cannonading from the fort in honour of princely Aryans coming to make their salaams to his Excellency. The echoes have begun to roll round Jokko instead, when one and another august Member of Council, who doubtless looks back with wonder at the remote obscurity of days when he was an uncosidered item, takes his seat "under the usual salute." Going or gone are the maids and matrons that follow after; flying or flown in their wake are all the satisfactory milliners and tailors and photographers, and those who make the *sunroon ghurees* you find disturbed through "Plain Tales from the Hills." They cling to the Khud side up there on one side of the Mall in queer little shops, half bird-cage, half chalet, and send out their bills in the very face of Heaven, just across the nearer ranges, white and silent and serene. Down here of course they leave representatives equally energetic in the matter of sending out bills; but the superiority has gone out of the shops for eight months; they are draped largely in spotted muslin and crash towels; you cannot buy a pair of black *suede* gloves for love or money. But nobody, for that matter, wears them any more—once his Excellency's back is turned we go shameless and bare-handed, almost bareheaded like the flaunting little brown ladies who drive in big barouches up and down the Strand indolent in billows of rose pink muslin and gold lace.

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

LORD JUSTICE LINDLEY.—Confined to his room with bronchitis.
LORD JUSTICE SMITH.—Suffering from a severe cold.
THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—Slightly indisposed.
SIR H. PONSONBY.—Slight improvement.
SIR F. LEIGHTON.—Suffering from local attacks of gout.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, assured to those who use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. In Use.

CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

A CASE OF "JUDICIAL PERSECUTION."

We gladly accede to the request to publish the following appeal:—The civil rights for the defence of which the committee was constituted are involved in outrages upon Mr. R. B. Anderson, F.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., an Englishman (Lincolnshire) and a colonist, of Trinidad and Tobago, British West Indies, by the Supreme Court of that colony.

Great numbers of speculative and fraudulent suits were incited and permitted by leave of the court to be illegally brought and maintained *in forma pauperis*, the plaintiffs in these cases not being paupers, and the affidavits of poverty and of the facts required by law being systematically dispensed with contrary to the express provisions of the Bill of Rights. In six suits thus illegally brought against him, Mr. Anderson was illegally deprived of his right to give evidence. Many illegal judgments were given against him; in the case especially referred to the committee the illegal judgment was for damages for exercising his undoubted right to retire from a medical case on being rudely treated, and in this case he was deprived of his charges for a long attendance on the ground that a medical man has no right before rendering his services to stipulate even for any assurance of payment. Two other illegal judgments afterwards associated with this were for recovering, though quite lawfully, possession of his own lands. He was arbitrarily refused leave to appeal to the Privy Council. He was

ILLEGALLY PROSECUTED FOR PETITIONING THE QUEEN

for investigation into the administration of justice. On illegal examination as to his means, the hearing was adjourned and bail of £1,000 was demanded in civil judgments of £42. Not giving the bail he was illegally committed to prison. The writ of *habeas corpus* was illegally refused, and when tendered, even the monstrous bail imposed was illegally refused, and Mr. Anderson was kept imprisoned as though he had been convicted of some felony. Without application an injunction was issued restraining him from disposing of any of his property, and he was made dependent upon public subscriptions. On his appeals from these orders the court reserved judgment and (it being now accepted) kept Mr. Anderson for three and a half months a prisoner at large under this excessive bail. The Royal Commissioners, Sir William Markby and Sir Frederick Pollock, sent out two years later to investigate the administration of justice, described these injuries to Mr. Anderson as "judicial persecution." These judgments and orders—a reproach to British justice—remain in force, and prevent Mr. Anderson from returning to Tobago to carry on his practice, collect his debts, dispose of his property, or in any way satisfactorily settle his affairs, and can only be reversed by appeals to the Privy Council. The committee is especially formed to raise funds to enable Mr. Anderson to prosecute these appeals to a successful issue, which these very wrongs disable him from doing without help. Mr. Anderson,

TO VINDICATE HIS RIGHTS AND TO OBTAIN REDRESS,

brought an action in the High Court of Justice in England against his "judicial persecutors." The action came on for trial before the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and a Middlesex special jury. Lord Coleridge stated that the questions to be tried were whether the defendants acted maliciously and whether in the widest acceptation of the term the acts of the defendants were "judicial acts." One of the defendants, Sir John Gorrie, Chief Justice, died before the trial. Mr. Justice Lumb gained a verdict on the ground that he had not acted maliciously. Against the remaining defendant, after seven days' trial, conducted by Mr. Anderson in person, he gained the following remarkable verdict:—

"The jury find that the defendant Finnie has oppressively and with malice overstrained his judicial powers to the prejudice of the plaintiff and the wilful perversion of justice, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for £500." On this verdict Lord Coleridge entered judgment for the defendant on the ground that the action did not lie against a judge, and the Court of Appeal confirmed this decision. Against this judgment the committee has resolved that a special committee be formed

TO ENABLE MR. ANDERSON TO APPEAL

to the House of Lords, and if this appeal fail, then to Parliament and the nation for redress and indemnity, and has opened a fund for the purpose. Gentlemen willing to co-operate in organising this committee are invited to forward their names. The committee will canvass members of the House of Lords, the House of Commons and the Bar, and other public men, and approach the City Guilds and other great public bodies, and it is hoped that a liberal response will be made both in practical co-operation and in subscriptions for the defence of civil rights, deprived of which no man could for a single day enjoy in security his property, his character, his liberty, or his life.

STAMFORD, President C.R.D.C.

J. Mitchinson, Bishop; Stuart Erskine; G. F. I. Graham, Major-General, Vice-President of the Alliance; W. Monnington, Barrister-at-Law; L. C. Byng, proprietor and editor of the *Senate*; J. Samson, proprietor and editor of the *South American Journal*; W. Williams, Esq., J.P., M.C.C., Hants, hon. treasurer of the Alliance—Representing the British and West Indian Alliance.

N. C. Macnamara, F.R.C.S.Eng., Junior Vice-President of the Council of the College; John Tweedy, F.R.C.S.Eng., Member of Council of the College—Representing the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

J. Ward Cousins, M.D., F.R.C.S., President of Council of the Association; Henry T. Butlin, F.R.C.D.Eng., D.C.L., Hon. Treasurer of the Association—Representing the British Medical Association.

J. E. Bullock, M.D., Member of Council of the Division; E. G. Younger, M.D., Member of Council of the Division—Representing the West London Division of the London and Counties Medical Protection Society.

A. M. Lee, Hon. Treasurer, C.R.D.C.—Representing residents in this country having interests in the West Indies.

H. Anderson, Hon. Solicitor of the C.R.D.C., 5, Mitre-court, Temple, E.C.

Cheques to be made payable to the Anderson (Privy Council) Appeal Fund; or the Anderson (House of Lords) Appeal Fund, and sent to the Union Bank of London, Chancery-lane, W.C.

Other communications to be addressed to the Hon. Secs., Civil Rights Defence Committee, 5, Mitre-court, Temple, E.C.

A LADY ORGANIST IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

Diana Lucy Mellor, described as an organist, and said to have been engaged in Church work at Wandsworth, was charged at Westminster yesterday with obtaining a quantity of drapery goods from Messrs. Pryce, Jones, and Co., of New Town, North Wales, by false and fraudulent pretences. It appeared that the prisoner had got people living at divers addresses in London, Edgbaston, and elsewhere to receive parcels and letters for her, and had adopted a different name for each of these addresses. She had then ordered the goods, and in this way had obtained large quantities of drapery. Several letters, signed in different names, but in her handwriting, having been put in, Mr. Sheil remanded the prisoner, accepting bail in one surety of £100.

A BENEVOLENT THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.

The case of Macklin *v.* Lees was tried before his Honour Judge Lumley Smith in Westminster County Court yesterday, and was an action by the plaintiff, a well-known actor, to recover the sum of £35. The defendant got up a performance at the Ramsgate Theatre in aid of the lifeboat crew and engaged the services of the plaintiff and his wife to take the leading part in the play of "Captain Swift." The plaintiff was to have £35 for his services in any event, and £40 if the production was a success. The whole thing, however, was a financial failure, and the plaintiff had received nothing for his services. His honour said the defendant had made himself liable, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

BORD'S PIANOS.—2½ per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month), on the THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 45, Commercial-street, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Members on the Opposition side of the House of Commons have ceased to wonder at the way in which the Government carries on the business of the session; they have become case-hardened against the sensation of novelty, and the most startling innovations are now viewed without emotion. Thus it was that Unionists betrayed no more than a sentiment of mild surprise yesterday when the Government stopped the progress of their principal measure of the session in order to give place to a purely academic discussion on provincial councils and Home Rule all round, on the motion to set up the Grand Committee on Scotch Bills. The ways of the Government are almost past finding out; but it has become abundantly clear that they are not anxious to have the Welsh Church Bill debated in detail. Even at this early period of the Committee there is talk on the Government side of closuring the bill on a given date—the 10th of June is mentioned—in order that the Irish Land Bill may be brought on. And the suggestion of closure is made without any reservation as to how much of the bill may then remain undiscussed. The idea has become fixed in the minds of the Ministerialists that the bill is bound to be rejected by the Lords, and that it will be wasting time to discuss the whole of it in detail.

In stopping the Welsh Bill to make way for the provincial council debate of last night, the Government did not even please their supporters, especially they of the Celtic fringes. The Irish Nationalists particularly viewed the tendency of the debate last evening with great dissatisfaction, and the prospect of the substitution of an Irish Grand Committee for the College Green Parliament was extremely unpalatable to them. The Parnellite section discussed the situation in a private meeting early in the evening, and they came to the conclusion that they would not vote on the question at all, since by doing so they would be committing themselves to something less than Home Rule. The Anti-Parnellites, of course, supported the Government as usual; but it must be said that some of them did not do so very cheerfully.

Another question was discussed by the Parnellites yesterday, and that was the line of action they should take on the beer duty resolution this evening. They decided that since it was contended by the Irish farmers that the increased beer duty tended to check the consumption of home-grown barley, and to tempt the brewers to use cheap foreign grain, they would best be consulting the interests of their constituents by voting against the increased duty. Those of them, therefore, who are at the House to-night may be found in the Opposition lobby. Three Liberal brewers, Messrs. Hugh Hoare, Evershed, and McEwan, may take a similar course, while the two Whitbreads and Captain Fenwick are spoken of as probable absentees. Under these circumstances the Government majority may easily fall to 10 or 12.

Whenever the Welsh Disestablishment Bill Committee reaches Clause 3 Mr. Lloyd-George will propose an amendment that the proposed Welsh Commissioners under the bill shall be supplanted by a "Welsh National Council," to be composed of delegates from the County Councils. This body is to perform the functions of the Welsh Commissioners, and administer the funds and property to be taken from the Church. The Welsh Liberals met in conference yesterday, Sir George Osborne Morgan presiding, and agreed unanimously to support the amendment.

The division on Sir Herbert Maxwell's amendment to the Scottish Grand Committee resolution was on strictly party lines, as were the two succeeding divisions. The Parnellites abstaining, and one Anti-Parnellite being unpaired, the Home Rule-Liberal majority fell from 34 to 24.

The majority for the second reading of the Crimes Act Repeal Bill on Wednesday, which was returned in the division list as 14, proves to have been even less. The names of Sir Frederick Milner and the Hon. J. Scott Montagu were omitted by some accident, and they being added reduce the majority to 12.

ACTION AGAINST LADY MABEL SIEVIER.

A BIG BILL FOR SADDLES AND RACING COLOURS.

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday Mr. Justice Grantham and a jury heard the action of Telfer *v.* Sievier, it being a claim by a firm of saddle and harnessmakers for £133 odd for goods supplied: saddles, racing colours, &c., at the order of Mr. R. Sievier for his wife, Lady Mabel Sievier, who was at the time racing in her own name and in her own colours. The defence was that the goods were not ordered by her authority, and that she was not liable for the price of them. Mr. Robert S. Sievier and Mr. E. H. Sievier, trading as Punch and Co., were also made defendants, but his lordship ruled that neither Lady Mabel Sievier nor Mr. E. H. Sievier could be held liable. The goods were ordered solely by Mr. Robert S. Sievier, and the plaintiffs could have judgment against him if they liked, but not against the other two defendants. Judgment would be in their favour. Judgment was given against Mr. Robert S. Sievier, who was stated to be a bankrupt.

MRS. THOMPSON AT BOW STREET.

APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

Mrs. Thompson applied to Mr. Lushington at Bow-street yesterday for an order for her maintenance by the person who alleges that he is her husband, and who has the custody of her children. Mr. Lushington said he was unable to assist her, and she left the court with evident dissatisfaction.

THE SENSATIONAL STORY FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

The charge against two men of committing a murderous attack on an old woman in the New Forest was dismissed at Southamptou yesterday. It turned out that the highly sensational statement made by the old woman was entirely without foundation.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

AT 9 A.M.—Bournemouth, N., fine; Ilfracombe, E., fine; Portsmouth, N.W., fine; Plymouth, N., fine; Southampton, S.W., fine; Weymouth, N.W., fine; Queenborough, W., fine; Herne Bay, W., fine; Ramsgate, W., fine; Dover, W., sea smooth, fine, hazy, probable passage smooth; Llanduduo, fine, sea calm; Barmouth, N.E.; Cromer, cloudy, 52, N., Lowestoft, W., light breeze, blue sky, 52; Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Southend, and Newmarket, fine; Aberystwith, S.W., fine, sea calm; Brighton, N.W., fine, sea smooth; Eastbourne, N.W., fine, sea calm; Hastings, N.W., fine, sea calm; Worthing, N.W., fine, sea calm; Folkestone, S.W., light, fine, sea smooth.

AT 9.30 A.M.—Calais, overcast, light wind, fair passage, 51; Paris, overcast, 57; Marseilles, fine, some clouds, 61; Cannes, lovely morning, 60; Nice, fine morning, 62; Monte Carlo, fine, some clouds, 60; Baden-Baden, cloudy, 58; Brussels, fine morning, 54; Ostend, clear sky, 50; Zermatt, fine, some clouds, 58; Sierre-Leuk, very fine, 55; Les Avants, Montreux, lovely morning, 56; Vevey, fine, 54; Lausanne, clear, 54; Berne, very fine, 48; Interlaken, lovely morning, 50; Neuchatel, fine and clear, 50; Chateau d'Oex Rossinieres, very fine, 52; Geneva, lovely morning, 54.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: to United States, &c., via Southampton; to Montana, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, &c., via Southampton; supplementary mail to Mauritius via Ceylon; supplementary mails to Zanzibar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, &c., by French packet; to Egypt by French packet; to Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, and Natal (parcel mails). Afternoon: To United States, Canada, Turks Islands, Bahamas, Bermudas, Mexico, Belize, Salvador, and Guatemala via Queenstown; to Japan and China via San Francisco. Evening: Supplementary mails to Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Bolivia, and Peru via Lisbon.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Bellucia*, from Liverpool to Rio Janeiro, &c.; the *Britannia*, from Liverpool for Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario; the *Garth Castle*, from Southampton for Las Palmas, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, and Delagoa Bay; the *Albert, Baltic, Snaefe*, or *Leon*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Seakerce* or *Euterpean*, from Hull for Amsterdam; the *Hanza, Sultan, Flamingo*, or *Sprite* from Hull for Hamburg; the *Arietto* or *Romeo* from Hull (5 P.M.) for Gothenburg; the *Urania* or *Astrea* from Hull for Bergen; the *Eldorado* or *Donuno* from Hull for Bergen and Stavanger; the —— from Southampton for Havre.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
Price: 1s. to 4s. per lb. Of Leading Grocers, Everywhere.

THE SCOTCH GOLD DIGGINGS.

HOW A PIONEER WASHED OUT.

I see an interesting letter in to-day's *Pall Mall* (writes Mr. Taylor Burrows), and as I was a pioneer to Kildonan I would like to say a few words about the "diggings." In 1868 I had just returned from "Frisco" when the *Glasgow Herald* told the story of a piece of gold being found in the Kildonan Strath the size of a pot. I at once made a cradle, drew my last £20 out of the bank, started to Wick, walked sixty miles to Helmsdale with a soldier returning from India, and next day I was up at Kildonan.

The stream of Kildonan is two to three yards wide, and is the watershed of the mountain range adjoining the Duke of Portland's estate. On the other side of this ridge runs the Borrodaile, and both these streams are auriferous.

In four weeks with my Glasgow cradle I took out £4 of gold, but it was winter time and the Duke of Sutherland's proctor would not let us go into the banks of the stream or the old bed; otherwise there is gold enough to pay a man not too ambitious. I had the honour of washing out before some ladies and gentlemen from Dunrobin, and put all my three weeks' washing into the cradle from my flask when I saw they were approaching, and my yield from my washing-out pleased them very much. I did not say that two Highlanders who were with me had washed for three weeks to get it. All they wished to see was a wash out. And they saw it.

Mr. Paton, of the *Glasgow Herald*, stopped the rush after my letter from the field, as people from Perth were coming over with their fish-creels to fetch away the nuggets. There is gold in Kildonan and on the Borradaile, if the Duke of Sutherland and his Grace of Portland will allow miners to go into the old bed of the rivers; and those wishing to see digging can have a pleasant trip north this summer and try their luck—they are sure to get the *colour*, even if it costs more than it is worth.

ANOTHER ASSURANCE AMALGAMATION.

We have been favoured with an advance proof of the *Insurance Observer*, in which another and an important assurance amalgamation is announced. The journal says it understands that arrangements have been concluded by which the Pelican Life Office takes over the entire business of the Scottish Life Assurance Company (Limited). An American insurance journalist, who recently visited this country, remarked that out of the many birds which had built their nests in Lombard-street, none had built better or more wisely than the Pelican and the Phœnix. The Pelican was established in 1797, and so is nearly a hundred years old. Life assurance companies of so great an age are not numerous, and we should be sorry (continues the *Insurance Observer*) to see any one of these old institutions disappear. Therefore we are glad to find that it is the Pelican that is taking over the Scottish Life, instead of the Pelican itself being taken over by another office. Such an event as the latter would appear possible, even if not probable, and would have been perfectly in harmony with the legend of the pelican drawing blood from its own breast in order to nourish its young. The circumstances of the present amalgamation, as we understand them, are in some respects singular. The Scottish Life Assurance Company (Limited), while a sound and prosperous little office, is one of the youngest life assurance companies in this country, having been founded so recently as 1881. Its last report, for the year ended on May 31, 1894, showed a premium income of £39,397, and accumulated funds of £236,906. The report of the Pelican for the year ended December 31 last, showed a premium income of £103,019, and accumulated funds of £1,320,266. At first sight there is therefore a great difference in the relative position of the two companies. The *Insurance Observer*, however, understands that on the amalgamation being carried out the management practically passes into the hands of the officials of the Scottish Life, the actuary and secretary of the Pelican retiring on a pension or its equivalent. We are accustomed, it says, to surprises in amalgamations, but this arrangement strikes us as something entirely new. When the terms of amalgamation are made public, we shall know more perhaps than at present, but the conditions of the present arrangement, if we are correctly informed, almost make it appear that instead of the Scottish Life being taken over by the Pelican, it is practically the Pelican that is being taken over by the Scottish Life, the name of the Pelican being preserved.

THE EXTENT OF THE WESTRALIAN GOLDFIELDS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Will you permit me to correct an error which has crept into your report of Sir William Robinson's speech at the banquet given in his honour on Monday last. The proclaimed goldfields area of Western Australia extends over 162,000 square miles, and is therefore five times (not three times) the size of Ireland. This goldfields area is very nearly twice the size of the entire colony of Victoria, a small portion of which has already produced close upon £250,000,000 sterling.—Yours truly,

E. D. OPPERT.

33, *Old Broad-street, E.C., May* 8.

[The words of Sir William Robinson, Governor of Western Australia, were:—"It has now been pretty conclusively demonstrated that the Murchison and Coolgardie fields are practically one, together comprising an auriferous area of over 100,000 square miles, or more than three times the size of Ireland."—ED. *P.M.G.*]

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.

The annual meeting of the National Provincial Bank of England was held yesterday, as we reported, at the bank premises, Bishopsgate-street. Mr. Richard Blaney Wade, the chairman, said that of late years they had had to deplore the dulness of trade, but at the present time there was no interest which was suffering so much as the agricultural interest, which had always given a warm support to the bank. The last four or five years he had had to regret that the returns on large sums of money were not nearly so large as formerly, and he could only repeat the same thing on this occasion. The year 1894 was the most level of the bank had ever known, and the amounts invested in commercial bills and the money placed on deposit at short notice never produced less interest. This had told, of course, seriously against the profits, and they had again to suffer a small diminution in the amount of the dividend on the bonus. Still they might consider the position of affairs, especially when they recollected that the average bank rate was nearly one per cent. lower than in the previous year, that they were able to recommend a dividend and bonus of 17 per cent. A very slight improvement in the value of money would greatly increase their profits, but the year 1894 came to a close without any signs of such a change. Speaking generally the progress of the bank had been most satisfactory, and as regarded its stability and power, it had never stood higher than it did at the present time. The report, which was duly adopted, showed that, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, the profits, including £63,023 brought forward, amounted to £559,068. An additional bonus of 5 per cent. (making a total distribution of 17 per cent. for the year) is to be paid in July next, leaving a balance of £49,008 to be carried forward.

The numerous burdens placed upon landowners by the Government have proved too much for many of them, the consequence being that the number of large estates in the market just now is considerably above the average. So much so, that one West-end firm of auctioneers have ten properties in hand with an average area of 3,000 acres, which is, we should say, a unique experience among agents. Taking a glance all round, our fund has certainly broader capacity, for 6,000, five over 5,000, eight over 4,000, and at least twenty over 1,000. And every week sees a fresh batch added to the long list. If a fair percentage of these are to change hands competition must improve on the form displayed last year. Whether it will do so or not it is at present difficult to say. We should have no hesitation in answering in the affirmative if the vendors had not upon numerous occasions, the course adopted in the case of the Wrington estate in Somerset. But, for some reason or other the majority of them have decided otherwise.

From a recent issue of the *United States Investor* before us it would appear that the preferred stock of the Texas City Rapid Transit Company is now being offered here has been previously offered in America. At all events one of the March issues of the journal announces that the preferred stock was to be offered there on April 1. The object of the present issue is not to improve the street railroad of the company, but to pay off floating debt. The journal we have quoted questions the condition of the line, as to whether it is being allowed to deteriorate or not. It states that the operating expenses of the line amounted in 1893 to only about 58 per cent. of the gross earnings and in 1894 they were only 44 per cent., and it will be noted that it is on the year 1894 that the principal figures in the prospectus are based. The journal points out that the average cost of operating such lines in Massachusetts is not 44 per cent., nor even 58 per cent., but 69 per cent., and it seems to doubt whether the Twin City Road can be efficiently worked at the figures of 1894, which are taken as a basis.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Banque Internat. de Paris, 3½.
West Flanders Railway Co., Brussels, 11.
Colonial Wool Sales, Du Cros, Dunsat, and Co.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

PAY-DAY—YANKEES AND ARGENTINES STILL STRONG.

There has been a better demand for money to-day in connection with the Stock Exchange payments, but the market is so fully provided with floating resources that no effect has been produced on rates, which remain easy. Short loans are still quoted ¼ to ½ per cent., and discounts at ⅜ to 13-16 per cent.

Loans.	Deposits	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months
Day ... ¼	Banks ... ½	Bank Bills ... ⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7 Day ½	Discr. Hses ⅝ & ¾	Trade Bills ... ⅝	⅝	¾	¾

Although a good deal of attention has had to be devoted to matters connected with Pay Day on the Stock Exchange, business in several departments has been on an extensive scale. Consols are unchanged and Rupee paper is slightly lower, but Colonial loans are firm, especially New South Wales issues on the proposal to return to free trade after the protectionist experiment. Home Railways have again received a good deal of support, and have advanced ⅝ to ¾ all round. In the Foreign department the chief feature is the strength of Argentine issues on improved trade returns. The '26 and Funding Loans are up 1 to 1½, Cedulas 1 to 1¾, and Waterworks about three points. Costa Ricas have also advanced 2, but Colombians, Venezuelas, and Honduras are each down a point, the last-named on the rejection of the overtures for a settlement of the debt. International as generally quiet, but with-out special feature. American Railroads have been in active and buoyant market. Grangers and Coalers being particularly in demand. It is said that the Morgan interest, in conjunction with the Erie and Jersey Roads, have acquired control of Readings. The Mining market is much quieter, and few changes of importance have occurred. Rio Tintos and other copper shares are the chief centre of interest on the manipulation going on in the Metal market.

Yield p.c.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.
£ s.	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
2 9	Consols (2½) Mny	96⅝	⅝
2 9	Do. Account	96⅝	⅝
2 9	New 2½ per Cents.	96⅝	⅝
2 9	Local Loans Stock	+⅛	102½
2 17	India 3½ per Cts.		103
2 17	Do. 3 per Cents...	+⅛	100
2 10	Do. 3½ per Ct. Rs.	−⅛	98¾
2 12	Do. 4½ per Ct. Rs.		104
2 12	Mx. Bd. Wks. 5 p.c.		111
2 10	Do. do. 4½ p.c.		100¾
2 16	Birm'gh'm 3½ p.c.		121
2 16	Liverpool 3½ p.c.		103½
	COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
3 4	Can 1½ Stg. Reg.		110
3 2	Do. 3 p.c. Reg.	+⅛	100⅝
3 2	Cape 3½ p.c. Ln.	+⅛	113½
3 2	Do. 4 p.c. Ln.	+⅛	102⅝
3 10	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1935		110⅝
3 9	Do. do. 4½ p.c.	+⅜	104
3 11	N.Zd. Inscr. Cts.		111⅝
3 11	Queensld. 4 p.c.	+⅛	105
3 9	S. Austn. 4 p.c. Reg.		103½
3 7	Do. 5 p.c. Ln.	+⅛	104½
3 12	Victoria 4 p.c. Reg.	+⅛	108
3 12	Do. 4½ p.c.		110¾
	BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
3 10	Brighton Ord.		173
3 16	Do. Do. A	+⅜	168½
2 18	Caledonian		90½
3 10	Do. Deferred	+⅜	49½
mk.	Chatham Ord.	+⅛	19⅜
3 14	Do. A	+⅛	102⅜
mk.	Do. 2nd Pref.	+⅛	68
mk.	East London	+⅛	61½
3 12	Great Eastern	+⅛	74
3 11	Gt. Nth. Ord. Pref.		115
3 8	Gt. Nth. A		139½
3 2	Do. A	+⅜	139½
3 7	Gt. Northern	+⅜	124¾
mk.	Hull & Barnsley		38
3 9	Lond. and York		91
3 1	Met Consolidated		90
mk.	Met. District	+⅜	39½
mk.	Do. Preferred	+⅜	20
3 18	North Brit. Pref.	+⅜	48¾
3 14	North Eastern	+⅜	160
3 14	North Eastern A	+⅜	163½
3 11	North Western	+⅜	170¾
1 10	Sheffield		92
3 15	South Eastern		94½
3 0	South Eastern A		115
3 5	South Western	+⅛	94¾
3 1	South Western		110
3 4	Do. Deferred		103½
	FOREIGN STOCKS.		
6 2	Argentine, pr. 1886	+¼	67½
4 11	Do. (Funding)	+1¼	74½
	Do. Cedulas A	+1	29¾
5 12	Brazilian 4½ 1889	+⅜	70
5 4	Do. 1889	+⅜	71½
5 9	Buenos Ayres 6	+⅛	104
	B. Ayres (prov.) 1888	+1	57
	Do. Cedulas Is.	+1¼	73
7 7	Do. Water & Im	+2	90½
6 4	Bulgarian		87
5 14	Chilian 1889		101½
5 13	Chinese 6 pc. Gold		112
6 15	Do. Tientsin		100½
mk.	Colombian	−1	16
...	Costa Rica Accm.	+2	74
...	Do. 1885	+2	53
...	Ecuador, New		23
4 10	Egypt Dom. 1890		103½
4 18	Do. Unified	−⅛	103½
5 15	Do. New Loan		102¾
5 13	Do. Tribute		104¾
2 19	French 3 per Cts.	+⅛	101¾
4 5	Do. 4½ per Cts.		107
...	Greek 4 per Cents.		35
...	Do. Monopoly		86
...	Do. Exped. Scheme	+⅛	37
...	Do. Specialised	+⅛	39
...	Do. Coupons	+⅛	37
mk.	Honduras ...	−⅛	7½
4 12	Hungarian 4 pc.		102
4 12	Italian Fives ...	−⅛	94¼
4 11	Japanese Gov. ...		96
mk.	Mexican Ord.		20
6 —	Do. 1st Pref.	+⅜	21½
mk.	Grand Trnk. Ord.		6
mk.	Do. 1st Pref.	+⅛	30
mk.	Do. 2nd Pref.	+⅛	20
mk.	Mexican Ord.	+⅛	12
mk.	Do. 1st Pref.	+⅛	34
mk.	Do. 2nd Pref.	+⅛	11
6 8	Mex. Cen. 4 Inds.		44
6 8	Do. Nat. 6 Inds.		23½
9 11	Nitrate Railways	+⅜	109½

Yield p.c.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.
£ s.	AMERICAN RAILROADS.		
	Shares.		
...	Atchison Shares.	+⅛	27⅜
...	Cent. Pacific Sh.	+⅛	19⅝
6 16	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	+⅛	70⅜
mk.	Chic. & N. Grand	+⅛	15⅝
...	Do. Pref. ...	+⅛	47⅜
mk.	Erie ...	+⅛	12⅝
...	Do. Pref. ...	+⅛	29
5 12	Illinois Shares	+⅛	96
6 —	Lake Shore ...	+⅛	147
...	Louis and Nash.	+⅛	60¼
...	Miss. Kan. & Tex.	+⅛	8¾
4 16	N. Y. Central Sh.	+1⅜	103
...	N. Y. Ontario ...	+⅛	18
...	Norfolk W. Pref.	+⅛	17⅝
...	North Pacific Pf.	+⅛	15⅝
...	Pennsylvania Sh.	+⅛	54¾
mk.	Phil. & Read. Sh.	+⅛	9¾
...	Southern Ord. ...	+⅛	10⅝
...	Do. Pref. ...	+⅛	40
mk.	Union Pacific ...	+⅛	15⅝
mk.	Wabash Pref. ...	+⅛	18⅝
	Bonds.		
...	Atchison A ...	+⅛	23
3 17	Illinois 4 pc. Gold		103
3 10	Mexican 6 pc. ...		106
4 16	Mis. K. & Tex. G.		81
3 10	N.Y. Cen. 6 pc.		107
4 19	N.Y. Erie, 1st 1920		104
...	Do. 2nd Mort.	+1	71½
...	N.Y. Lake Shore		130
...	Nor. Pac. Gold ...	+⅛	69¾
3 10	Penns. 4½ Gold...		110
...	Reading 4 pc. ...	+2½	76
mk.	Wabash 5 pc. Def.	+⅛	23¾
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.		
5 9	Anglo-American ...		6⅝
5 13	Brazilian Submarine		13¾
5 16	Direct U States...		5
5 11	Eastern ...		10⅝
4 1	Eastern Extension		117⅜
5 2	National Telephone		3
6 0	Tel. Construction		46¾
	MINING AND LAND.		
10 12	Aladdin Gold...		2¼
...	Bayley's Reward		6⅜
...	Bechuanaland ...	+½	2⅝
60 —	Broken Hill Prop.		2½
...	Bullebsieben ...		6⅜
...	Chartered Deep		1⅜
8 0	Champion Reef...		4¾
...	Charter, Ex Allow.	−⅛	4⅜
1 0	City & Suburban		1⅝
5 15	Consol. Gold Fds.		10⅝
...	Cosmos, New ...		4⅜
4 15	Crown Reef ...		16⅜
10 —	De Beers Deferd.	−⅛	19⅝
1 15	Durban Roodpt		⅝
...	East Rand ...		5¼
...	Exploring Co.		1⅜
5 15	Ferreira ...		11¾
1 0	Goldenhuis ...		2¼
3 0	Gonconda ...		6¾
3 0	Geldenfontein ...		6¾
1 0	Heriot ...		1¼
1 0	Jagersfontein ...		1¼
12 5	Jumbo ...		11½
2 19	Jumper's Gold ...		6¾
11 7	Langlaagte ...		12½
...	Londonderry ...		⅝
...	May Consolidated		3⅜
7 18	Meyer & Charlton		16⅜
...	Mexican Gold ...		2⅜
...	Mozambique ...		30⅜
10 0	Mysore Gold ...		9¾
1 0	Nigel ...		2¼
...	Nourse ...		6¾
...	Oceana Gold ...		2¼
...	Oceana Land ...		1¼
13 15	Ooregum Gold ...		15⅝
0 0	Primrose, New ...		⅜
...	Rand Mines ...		10⅜
1 0	Rio Tinto ...	+⅛	16⅜
0 15	Roodeposhort ...		⅝
0 15	Salisbury Gold ...		1⅜
2 8	S. A. Exploration		4¾
0 10	Simmer ...		1¼
...	Wemmer ...		12⅝
...	Wentworth Ord.		2¾
...	Wentworth Exp.		2¾

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.—OPENING OF THE SEASON.

Seldom have lawn tennis players made such an early start as they have been able to do this year, owing to the delightful summerlike weather with which we have been favoured. Most of the clubs were found unprepared, and the groundmen have had a hard time during the past few days in marking out and preparing the courts necessary to supply the demands of players. The manufacturers of lawn tennis appliances have also been obliged to work overtime, as the orders for rackets, balls, &c., have been as numerous as in any previous season. This of itself is sufficient proof that the game has not lost one atom of its popularity although as a fashionable English craze it has undoubtedly given way to golf. Perhaps, however, the greatest encouragement given to those enthusiasts who think that lawn tennis is the best game ever invented is derived from the fact that the open tournaments are as numerous, and the entries promise to be as large as they have ever been.

While we can at least boast that the pastime is not losing ground in the United Kingdom, we can point with great satisfaction to the tremendous progress it is making abroad. On all sides new tournaments are springing up, Germany, France, Austria, and Holland vieing with each other in this respect. So tempting, indeed, are their programmes that the English player desiring to combine lawn tennis with a holiday on the Continent finds much difficulty in deciding where to go. It is almost the same with those who prefer to remain at home, for the establishment of new meetings and the revival of old ones have furnished a programme for the season almost perplexing in its extent and variety.

Thanks to the Baron von Fichard, Germany has for some years had its annual "Lawn Tennis Handbook," besides a standard work on the game which has done much to help it to attain its present popularity. The Baron has laboured most earnestly in the cause of lawn tennis, and it is gratifying to know that his pet scheme of establishing a big International tournament at Homburg has at last been realized. Frenchmen have not taken to the game so keenly as the Germans have done, but still no fashionable seaside resort or holiday place in France is complete without its lawn tennis courts. The aristocracy are the chief supporters of the game in Austria. In Holland the players are of all ranks, as is the case at Copenhagen when the "Boldklub" encourages them by holding frequent tournaments. Such enthusiasm as is now displayed by foreigners will doubtless produce a very great improvement in their skill, which has not, so far, approached that of the English players. A comparison of the form of the best French competitors at Dinard and of the strongest German players at Homburg is all in favour of the former. Doubtless our English champion could concede 30 to the French champion, and about half-40 to the German champion.

Those players who are free from the business ties which usually limit holidays to the months of August or September should run over to Hamburg for Whitsun week. Here, on the grounds of the Eisbahn-verein auf der Uhlenhorst, an excellent tournament commences on May 30 and finishes on June 6. The moving spirit is Richard Voss, who is the secretary, and an efficient secretary. Having resided in England for some years he is well acquainted with the rules and regulations in force here, besides being thoroughly conversant with our language. The courts are excellent, and the general arrangements leave nothing to be desired. The German ladies were at first remarkably shy, and could not be induced to take part in the mixed doubles with strangers. Now, however, they are so well educated in lawn tennis matters that they freely allow themselves to assist the Englishmen, and very charming partners they make. The committee at Hamburg is a very strong one, among the gentlemen composing it being Prince Batthyany-Strattmann, Baron Rothschild, Consul-General Schemboldt, Von Voss, Schoeler, and Mr. Walter Howard, who, having at a former tournament "swept the board," felt constrained to present a challenge cup to be competed for at subsequent meetings. This is at present held by Mr. H. A. Nisbet, a well-known London player, who has also distinguished himself on the racquets. There are no less than seven events, including a "junior championship" for a cup presented by H.I.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is an ardent supporter of the game. The hospitality of the Hamburgers is proverbial, and therefore the offer to provide rooms free of charge to members of clubs belonging to the Lawn Tennis Association will occasion little surprise.

No more fashionable function in connection with lawn tennis occurs than the International meeting at Homburg v-d. Höhe, which commences on August 20. Royalties are too numerous among the spectators there to be remarked, and some are found every year competing for the handsome cup. German society seems to attend this meeting, while the English aristocracy is also largely represented. The committee includes his Highness Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Baron von Fichard, and Mr. W. Reushaw. Mr. Julian Robinson, a well-known member of the All-England L.T.C., and an old habitué of Hesselburg, acts as handicapper, and Mr. W. H. Collins, the hon. secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association, is associated with Herr A. von der Medeu as manager of the meeting.

In France the most attractive tournaments will be those held early in September in the St. Malo district. Chief of these is the old established Dinard meeting, which annually receives the support of a large number of English players, besides a strong contingent of natives. No more enjoyable time could be spent by a player than he would have here. The trip, either direct to St. Malo or by way of Guernsey and Jersey, is an inexpensive and delightful one, and the hotel charges are most reasonable. Dinard is delightfully situated on the left bank of the picturesque estuary of the river Rance. It has a charming position, and is within easy distance of Mont St. Michel, Dinan, and other interesting places. It is also intended to hold open tournaments at St. Servan and Paramé, seaside suburbs of St. Malo, both of which contain a goodly number of English residents. A week will precede and the other follow the Dinard tournament, holiday-makers will be well catered for.

At home the Irish Championships Tournament is the first of sufficient note to claim attention. This commences on the 27th inst., and nearly all the best players, including the champion, Dr. J. Pim, will take part in it. A week's rest will then be enjoyed, and "cracks" after the Dublin meeting so that they may be in good form at the Northern Championship meeting (Manchester), which starts on June 10. Here again the entries are sure to be large and representative. Like the Dublin Tournament, that at Manchester is conspicuous for good play and good management. The two weeks following will see the best of the Metropolitan tournaments, Queen's Club (June 10) and Queen's Club (June 24) disposed of, all eyes will be turned to Penarth, a suburb of Cardiff, when the Welsh championship will be decided on July 1-4. Next comes the championship meeting at Wimbledon, which occupies nearly a fortnight. The more important events, the Singles, and the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles, and the Doubles and Ladies' Singles commence. No pains will be spared by the A.E.L.T.C. to make this year's reunion a great success. With the decision of the championships the rigour of the game relaxes, and most of the remaining meetings are arranged so as to form short tours. First of these is the Midland, which is held at Gainsborough (July 18th) is continued at Leamington (22nd) and Edgbaston (25th). A favourite meeting at Newcastle (July 28th, &c.) necessitates a special trip northwards. The south-western tour, which is undoubtedly the most pleasant, is made up by the following tournaments, each of which occupies one week, viz.:—August 5th, Exmouth; 12th, Teignmouth; 19th, Seaton; 26th, Chichester; September 2nd, Brighton; and 9th, Eastbourne. During part of the period occupied by this tour a shorter one may be made in the north. This consists of two meetings—viz., Buxton, commencing on August 13th, and Scarborough August 19th. The season winds up on the Continent at Boulogne (September 18, &c.); and at home, at Handsdown, where the Welsh Covered Court Championships are decided on September 22, &c.

There will be little change in the *personnel* of the game. The champion, Dr. J. Pim, will defend his title, and attempts to deprive him of it will doubtless be made by Mr. W. Baddeley, ex-champion, Dr. E. W. Lewis, Dr. W. V. Eaves, and by Messrs. W. Renshaw (whose victory of eight championship victories seems likely to stand for ever), H. S. Mahony, F. Chaytor, M. F. Goodbody, H. S. Barlow, and other aspiring players. It is unlikely that Mrs. Hillyard, the lady champion, will retain her title, and it is difficult to foretell the name of her successor. Miss Dod seems to have deserted to golf, and in her absence and that of Mrs. Hillyard the result of the open singles is very uncertain. Mrs. Pine-Coffin, Miss Maud Shackle, Miss C. Cooper, and Miss H. Jackson all have a chance of success should they compete. The University teams, especially that from Cambridge, should be stronger than they have been for many years, but the Light Blues are pretty sure of victory in the annual Inter-Varsity contests. Altogether, the prospects of the season are decidedly encouraging.

TO READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers temporarily absent from town, or country residents, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, forwarded to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

THIS DAY'S CRICKET.

SURREY v. LEICESTERSHIRE.

Visitors to the Oval yesterday had the pleasure of witnessing a full and most interesting day's cricket when the first match of the season was commenced. The home county batted first, and in about three hours and a quarter made 255. Leicestershire had a little over two hours' play, and lost seven wickets for 126. The game was resumed this morning in bright weather, but the attendance was very small compared with the opening day. Play started at twenty-five minutes to twelve, when Chapman was bowled to leg by Sharp. The bowling was entrusted to Richardson and Smith. After a couple of overs Street went on for an over to allow the bowlers to change ends. The cricket from the outset was of a very lively character, and runs were put on at a very fast rate. Richardson was freely punished, his three overs no less than half a dozen boundary hits were made from the fast bowler. This caused a change to be made in the attack, and at 174 Thompson went on for Richardson. The change brought about the desired separation, Chapman being caught at cover slip. The partnership had produced 48 runs in twenty-five minutes. Chapman having made 23. Stocks, who followed, was caught in the long field after making 3. Shortly after Woodcock, who had played very well for 36, was caught by Brockwell at cover-slip, the innings terminating at twenty-five minutes past twelve for 192.

SURREY.—Second Innings.
25 for 3 wickets.

Sussex.—All out for 219.
Ranjitsinhji, not out, 77.

SURREY.—FIRST INNINGS.

Abel, c Stone, b Stocks	6	Sharp, c Wilfside, b Woodcock	8
Hayward, b Stocks	7	Thompson, not out	44
M. Read, c Tomlin, b Stocks	21	Richardson, c and b Woodcock	29
Brockwell, b Peugher	0	Wood, b Hillyard	10
Mr. W. W. Read, run out	52	Extras	13
Street, b Peugher	0		
Mr. K. J. Key, b Woodcock	0	Total	255

LEICESTERSHIRE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. C. E. De Trafford, b Richardson	0	Chapman, c Brockwell, b Thompson	23
Mr. G. W. Hillyard, b Smith	13	Woodcock, c Brockwell, b Richardson	36
Tomlin, b Smith	14	Mr. F. W. Stocks, c Hayward, c Smith	3
Holland, c Read, b Smith	23	Whitehead, not out	2
Peugher, b Richardson	43	Extras	11
Warren, c Brockwell, b Smith	0		
Mr. C. C. Stone, c Wood, b Richardson	0	Total	192

M.C.C. v. SUSSEX.

The weather at Lord's this morning was again splendid, and a fairly good attendance of spectators were on the ground when the second day's play in this match was commenced. Yesterday the home team certainly had the best of the play, their first venture producing 295 runs; while Sussex, at the drawing of stumps, had lost five wickets for 124. It was not until 11.37 that Brann and Ranjitsinhji, the Sussex notorieties, took their places at the wickets. Martin and J. T. Hearne shared the bowling. Brann got a lucky one through the slips for 4 in the first over of Martin's, and after a couple of maidens Ranjitsinhji got the Middlesex bowler to the off for 3, 130 going up in consequence. Play continued to be very quiet, both batsmen showing the greatest respect for the bowlers. Brann at last on-drove Martin for a couple, and then made an uppish stroke for one which went dangerously near Flowers at cover point. He then placed him to leg for 2, and drove his next ball in the off boundary for 4. Later a fine straight drive for 3 by Ranjitsinhji caused 150 to go up. With the total at 157 Alec Hearne relieved Martin, but Ranjitsinhji, who had done most of the scoring, not to be denied, cut his first ball for 2 and drove him for a single. At this point the fielding was very smart, consequently play was of the quiet order, singles only being notched.

Mr. W. G. Grace, c Ranjitsinhji, b Butcher	13	Mr. A. Knowles, b Collins	16
Mr. C. W. Wright, c and b Collins	24	Martin (J.), b Collins	0
Flowers, b Collins	21	Martin (C.), not out	0
Hearne (J. T.), b Butcher	20	Hearne (J. T.), b Collins	2
Storer, run out	0	Extras	14
Mr. C. Heseltine, c Newham, b Brann	74		
Mr. Neville Leese, b Butcher	0	Total	293

SUSSEX.—FIRST INNINGS.

Bean (G.), c Heseltine, b Hearne	7	Mr. W. G. Hessman, c J. T. Hearne, b Flowers	11
Marlow, b Martin	56	Mr. G. Brann, b Martin	4
Mr. W. L. Murdoch, c Knowles, b A. Hearne	18	Extras	1
Mr. W. Newham, l.b.w, b Martin	22	Total	193
Mr. K. S. Ranjitsinhji, not out	77		

OXFORD UNIVERSITY FRESHMEN'S MATCH.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. F. L. Fane, run out	59	Mr. W. E. Harrison, not out	13
Mr. G. R. Brewis, c sub, b Un hank	47	Mr. C. Hunter, c Leveson Gower, b Porch	1
Mr. H. W. Kaye, c Cunliffe, b Unbank	0	Mr. R. W. Poe, c and b Wm. b Unbank	0
Mr. J. F. Stevens, c Miles, b Porch	0	Mr. A. L. Allen, b Beames	0
Mr. B. Christopherson, c and b Unbank	2	Mr. G. J. Mordaunt, c Matthews, b Beames	4
Mr. A. K. Steven, c Hanbury-Tracy, b Bromley-Martin	27	Stoate's Extras	13
Mr. A. W. Hickalls, st Hibbury-Tracy, b Porch	3	Total	218

MR. H. LEVESON-GOWER'S SIDE.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. R. D. Banner, not out	11	Mr. E. F. Bromley-Martin, not out	23
Mr. R. B. Porch, c Christopherson, b Donaldson	12	Extras	2
		Total	50

FROM CLUB AND COURSE.

The Chester meeting came to a quiet but very satisfactory conclusion yesterday afternoon, racing beginning an hour earlier than on the previous days. Mornington Cannon had a mount in each of the six events, and won four of them, including the Great Cheshire Handicap, the chief race on the card. This afternoon commences the first meeting at Kempton Park, whose success is already assured, unless the promise of fine weather proves delusive. Kempton has everything that makes for popularity. It is within very easy access of town, nor is there any tiresome walk or drive from station to course. The stands are convenient and well arranged, and furnish a good view of the racing. The refreshment arrangements are considerably better than at most race meetings. Further, the five furlong course is reputed the best in England. Over it to-day will be contested the Royal Two-year-Old Plate of 3,000 sovereigns, when some youngsters of very high class are likely to make their début in public, in addition to one or two who have already distinguished themselves. Of the latter High Treasurer is the most reputable, and is rather heavily penalized in consequence in to-day's big race.

Yesterday was notable for many reasons in the cricket world. The champion county commenced its initial inter-county match at the Oval, and Dr. W. G. Grace made his reappearance at Lord's. Of Mr. Stoddart's team, so recently returned from Australia, both Brockwell and Richardson were playing for Surrey, and the latter bowled Mr. De Trafford, the Leicestershire captain, for 0, with the fourth ball of his first over, amid much enthusiasm. The Doctor went in first for the M.C.C., but was caught by Ranjitsinhji in the slips when he had only put together the ominous number of 13. At Oxford the Freshmen's match made rather a tame start. Of the two bowlers of promise—Mr. Cunliffe of Eton, and Mr. Mortimer, of Clifton—each failed to distinguish himself owing to strains. Against their bowling and that of others the first two batsmen—Mr. Fane, of Charterhouse, and Mr. Brewis, of Eton—put together 99 runs before the former got himself run out.

We notice, writes Mr. Nairn in his chatty *News of the Wheel*, that a Mr. E. N. Higgley, of Boston, has produced a unicycle, weighing 54 lb., which can be successfully ridden in a circle and guided at will. The wheel, which is of aluminium and is 7 ft. 3 in. high, consists of an outside rim, to which is fixed a huge pneumatic tyre; then there is another rim of a diameter large enough to admit a man to sit in it. In the centre of this inner wheel is a saddle and pedal-bracket, and a double gearing operates on the unicycle, both wheels of which gearing revolve, and the power is applied by friction outside; there is practically no vibration at all to the body, as the diameter of the wheel is so immense that it rides over all small obstructions. The wheel is steered by changing the centre of gravity of the rider's body, and when he wants to go round the corner the wheel readily answers, being very sensitive. When the rider sits in the saddle his feet are in touch of the ground.

LONDON NOON BETTING.

ROYAL TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE, KEMPTON.

5 to 2 agst St. Frusquin (t)	10 to 1 agst Gulistan (t)
5 — Fanny Bout (t)	10 — 1 — Santa Maura (t)
6 — 1 — High Treasurer (t)	10 — 1 — Coylton
8 — 1 — Wheatfield (t)	12 — 1 — any other

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS AT KEMPTON PARK.

Belle of Sefton colt, Becky Sharp, Calamine, Bouthillier, Bluejacket II., Mark McGregor, Carrick, Ravensbury, Hebron, Campania, Ventilator, Cold Steel, Northshampton, Mask Ball, Noveau Riche, Pyjama, Melisse, Polyanthus, Parmys, Cordovian, Court Ball, Choice, Boxer, Stowmarket, Hamiltrude, Imitation, Harry Petros, Garrick, Grey Leg, To-morrow, Sepoy.

HOVA DIPLOMACY.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

I was interested and greatly amused by what the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* had to say some few days ago about the Hovas and Madagascar, but after reading the article, together with another item of news which appeared in the same paper, I feel bound to give the English people a better chance of understanding the Hovas than that article or the editorial comments thereon gives them. The diplomatic ability for which I gave the Hovas full credit in my last article clearly shows them that bounce will no longer serve the purpose of preventing the French from enforcing their protectorate over the island. They see clearly that France is determined, hence their change of tactics: an appeal from their Queen to the English people, written with becoming religious humility and faith in divine justice, calculated to touch sympathetic English hearts and perhaps cause us to appeal on their behalf to France. Then comes the news that the anti-foreign party have succeeded in their endeavours, and that the English officers have been dismissed! Here the great foresight of the Hovas is clearly shown. For such an officer as Colonel Shervinton to have command of the Hova forces when there is a prospect of real fighting to be faced would never do! Colonel Shervinton might make them fight, and certainly would do his utmost towards that end; in which case it would be far more difficult for the different Andriandahy (princes) to look after their individual interests than it will be now that each prince or chief has command of his own slave soldiers.

Suppose, for example, Prince A or Prince R, at the head of 3,000 or 4,000 of his own soldiers, strongly entrenched at one or another of the different passes which the French will have to capture on their way to Antananarivo. His spies report the approach of a French force, and the prince immediately prepares for action. Drums beat to quarters. And the prince retires to his own quarters, calls for pen, ink, and papers, and concocts a letter to the commander of the French forces. Why shed precious blood? His position is a strong one, and his men will fight to the death! Many hundreds of Frenchmen would be killed, and perhaps ten times the number of Hovas. Cannot this wholesale slaughter be prevented? £1,000 or £1,500 a year is not much to a nation like France, yet a pension of that amount would obviate all necessity for fighting, and would transform a powerful enemy into a valuable ally!

If the French Government know the Hovas they will have prepared their commanders for such a position; the pension will be granted, and another nail driven home in the coffin of Malagasy independence. Now you understand the real reason for the dismissal of the English officers and the Hova reluctance from the first to give Colonel Shervinton supreme command.

"A BRAVE RACE."

The *Daily Telegraph* considers the Hovas a brave race and determined to fight to the death for their independence. I deny emphatically that the Hovas are brave, and I am certain that the future will show my estimate of their character to be the correct one. No brave man is cruel and treacherous, and this the Hovas are to a degree. The *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent has been taken in, as every one is taken in at first, by the Hova plausibility and tact. I do not blame him for his erroneous views; he has written according to his first impressions, but I venture to assert that he will on some future day wish that he had spent a year or two among the Hovas before he attempted an estimate of their characteristics.

In the first part of this article I spoke of another item of news which I have not yet touched upon. It is the news of the execution of two French subjects: MM. Grevet and Joseph. Both of these men I knew personally. Unless I am greatly mistaken, and they are different men bearing the same names (which is hardly probable), Monsieur Grevet was a white Creole of Bourbon, who has long been resident on the island, and who accompanied Granddidier on several of his explorations. He remained on the island all through the last war (1883-4), and though the Hovas attempted to capture him, he escaped. How he lived I could never quite understand, he being something of a naturalist and not a trader, but I presume there was a certain demand for his specimens both from Bourbon and France, and he, being essentially a lazy man, was content with ease and little in Madagascar, rather than work and plenty in his own country. According to the newspapers Grevet was shot—I should think, if the truth were known, in trying to escape. Joseph was a black Creole of Bourbon, who amused me greatly. He was really a thick-lipped black, born in Bourbon, and of course a French subject. He called himself a Frenchman, and greatly amused me by continually speaking (even in the presence of the Hovas, who are a copper-coloured race) of "les Malgaches," as totally inferior to "nous autres blancs." He was a harmless, hard-working man, his only fault being his conceit, and he was put to terrible torture.

HOVA CRUELTY.

Shall I give my English readers an idea of what torture by the Hovas means? Were the Hovas a brave race, would they descend to such tortures as burying three men up to their necks in sand, their heads forming a triangle, and then light a big fire in the centre of that triangle, until the heads fizzed and spluttered and finally burst? Would they force a man to confess himself a robber when he was not, and never had been, by forging a nail nine inches long, and, placing the point of the nail on the crown of the man's head, drive it slowly right through the head until it came out of the chin, then severing the head and exposing it on a pole as a warning to all evil-doers? Would they, on capturing a man whom they professed to be a robber, tie him up with grass ropes until his elbows met and his head was held back to its fullest extent, and then leave him from Friday morning until Monday night, when it pleased them to discover that he was not a robber, and set him free? This poor fellow came to me and, showing me his arms (which were quite good and covered with blisters), asked me for medicine. I told his friends that to save his life his arms would have to be cut off, on which they said, "Then he had better die! Of what use is a man without arms?" They attempted to get back the circulation into the arms, but could not, and three or four days afterwards the man died in most terrible agony. These examples of Hova cruelty could be enumerated by the score, and can any man tell me after reading them that the Hovas are a brave race, or that the thirty or forty years' missionary work has taught them even the first principles of Christianity? No! most emphatically the Hovas are not brave, nor have they in their hearts the slightest sign of Christianity, but they are very clever, very diplomatic, and have an abundance of tact. Nothing would delight the Hovas more than to be able to cause a rupture between England and France, but the English Government will be wise in leaving France a free hand (only stipulating that English subjects shall continue to enjoy equal privileges as heretofore) in the subjection of the Hova race, and the developing of an immensely rich country like Madagascar.

Tens of thousands of Malagasy who are at present slaves will become freemen. Hova misrule and injustice will be replaced by French justice and enterprise, and no one will suffer but the present Hova dynasty, whereas about three millions of poor, harshly-ruled, and down-trodden people will be vastly benefited.

MR. BERNARD ROLT'S CONCERT.

We have a very few words to say of Mr. Rolt's "First Morning Concert" given yesterday at the Princes' Hall. The entertainment was to a large extent an opportunity of introducing a quantity of songs, all composed, some written, by Mr. Bernard Rolt. We may safely say that Mr. Rolt is a complete summary of the modern composer of ballads. You know every phrase before it drearily advances to meet you; all is inevitable; we regret to say that we found all commonplace. Mr. Rolt should have singular success; and we are quite sure that, if his songs get known, they will be immensely popular. He was supported by an important body of singers, in itself a fact which makes a few decisive words necessary.

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A GIGANTIC CONCERT SCHEME.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, *May 8th.*

A VAGUE report about a contemplated series of concerts at the Opera, and the idea that the *Pall Mall Gazette* experiences in organizing record musical entertainments might be usefully suggested to MM. Bertrand and Gailhard, prompted me to call on these gentlemen with offers of help and also in quest of information. The one was accepted gratefully, the other volunteered with ready courtesy; and though, of course, not approaching in magnitude of conception and execution your recent "Friendly Lead," the scheme of M. Gailhard has still very much to commend itself, and deserves to excite universal interest. To put the matter briefly, it is proposed to devote three months every year to concerts at the Opera, the programmes composed of French "classics and "tous les genres" without distinction of nationality, religion, or sex. According to a witty expression of M. Gailhard's, it will be "Une Liquidation Musicale" of the world's stock of inventive and creative genius; a kind of tournament where the lists are open to all, or, better still, "a musical Salon." The latter's shine will fall, as a matter of course, to the lot of French composers, but a foreign master of distinction will be represented at each programme, the special feature being, further, that each composer will be invited to conduct his own work. Thus, for example, Botto will conduct the Prologue of his "Mefistofele," Mascagni the second act of "Ratcliff," Siegfried Wagner a cantata or a symphony from his pen, and an English composer will conduct excerpts from his own oratorio.

An entirely new choral and orchestral personnel will be engaged for these concerts, all composed of young and fresh elements, and each composer-conductor will be given three choral and three orchestral rehearsals. Each series will comprise ten concerts, the first to begin in November next; and to give you an idea of the eventual programmes this is the sketch of the first: Eight numbers divided into two parts of four each, the first and last of each given to works by Gossec, Méhul, Berlioz, and Gluck, the two intermediate numbers in both parts occupied by four works of young and unknown composers; unknown in Paris, *seulement*. The whole scheme is under the direct supervision of M. Gailhard, who will be assisted by MM. Paul Vidal and Georges Marty, to whom the duty of conducting the classical numbers of the programmes is entrusted.

It is idle to insist on the high artistic value of M. Gailhard's scheme or on the opportunities it offers, not only to native composers, but to our own also; but one cannot help wondering at his having this with the maniacal chase of musical England after foreign conductors, performers, virtuosi, and what not. It seems as if our concert agents and concert goers were bitten with a Signor-Senor-Herr-Monnseering rabies, and as if the thousands of pounds sterling spent daily on musical education throughout the land were meant only to better advertise our incompetence and indifference in the art of our own music. Thanks to M. Gailhard, an English composer will get at last a first-class hearing on the Continent without any humiliations, without annoyances, and without any cost to himself. This will be the first step towards the recognition of what has been done for French art; let us hope that other nations will follow suit, and that once our composers get a chance they will prove themselves worthy of it.

THE HARDSHIP OF BEING REFUSED A LICENCE BECAUSE SHE IS A GENTLEWOMAN.

THE woman who wishes to drive a hansom cab has been refused a licence, because she is a gentlewoman, because the Commissioners fear a street riot, and because they fear a breach of the peace on the part of the cabbies if they permit a gentlewoman to drive a public conveyance. Is the liberty of woman to be controlled by a London mob? Is the British public to ask the opinion of corner boys, street loafers, and cabdrivers before it can act as it pleases? Is the *vox populi* to rule the country? Is it to be allowed to dictate to the Commissioners whether they are or are not to permit? It would seem so.

"We will make a row if you allow that of which we don't approve." So this is the hostile attitude feared by the Commissioners. Is it? Then to save a row, to prevent a breach of the peace, must this woman starve? She wishes to break no law, she simply wants to live like a gentlewoman—to have the comforts, yea, the necessities to which she is accustomed, in order to preserve health, strength, her very life. She is not to be allowed to earn her bread in the only way of which she is capable because a London mob might object. "We must avoid a breach of the peace," say the Commissioners. "We might not be able to protect you from insult and injury."

Will men in these levelling times, these days of Socialism and Radicalism, this age of enlightenment and civilization, this era of progression and the New Woman, be so conservative, so bigoted, so narrow-minded—we had nearly said so barbarous—as to attack a woman because she is engaged in an unusual occupation? Is this British liberty? Can England boast of her courage and yet fear a street mob? Of what use then is the law? We have always understood to enforce order and grant immunity from abuse and protection to those who lived within its limits.

There is no law against a woman's driving. This woman has all the qualifications necessary for obtaining a licence, but is refused because of her sex, and more particularly of her gentle birth, as we are informed a licence has been granted to two of her sex in the humbler walks of life, one being a gipsy.

As the result of this refusal, suppose she throws herself into the river in the madness of hunger and despair. The law would be broken, but the London mob would not then be offended. The law will be lost, body and soul, but a street riot will be averted. However, the police will prevent a suicide if they can. They are kindly men; they will have her locked up if they catch her in the act of self-destruction, and perhaps send her to a lunatic asylum, or to prison, these places being the only shelter this great city affords to destitute gentlewomen. To be sure there is the alternative of the workhouse, after the scanty hoard which she has received from the sale of her jewels and clothes is exhausted; but what a terrible alternative for a refined person!

And now the only means by which she can earn a living is closed to her, the two terrible alternatives are open. Can any one suggest a less tragic finale than death by suicide or death in life in a workhouse to the would-be driver of a hansom cab?

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SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ward, Osborne, and Coubrough, Newport (Mon.).

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Viney, Price, and Gooldyear, 93, Cheapside, London, E.C.

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The business, which is now being carried on by Mr. Walter Allen, is a very old-established one, having been continued almost without interruption since the year 1835. Within the past seven years the present proprietor, who has had a large experience in the trade, has expended very considerable sums in extensive alterations and additions to the premises, and great improvements, carried both internally and externally, so as to adapt and equip/plan the business in every way to place it in the leading drapery stores establishments in London and the large provincial towns. The company therefore starts under most favourable auspices, seeing that it will not be necessary to make any immediate outlay for structural alterations or improvements.

The departments, which are all excellently and tastefully arranged, include staples, linens, dress materials, silks, furs, costumes, millinery, mantles, needlework, laces, millinery, mantles, hosiery, boys' outfitting, china and glass, carpets, oriental department, and refreshments.

The firm of Evans and Allen (London House) has enjoyed from the commencement a full share of excellent reputation, and is thoroughly and popularly known throughout the Newport and South Wales districts, and its success is undoubtedly attributable to the system of trading adopted—viz., buying and selling for cash and giving good value for money. The business being conducted chiefly on cash principles, the bad debts have not exceeded on an average £20 per annum.

With a view of ensuring the same system of management which has succeeded so well in the past, Mr. Walter Allen has entered into an agreement with the company to act as managing director for a term of five years at least, and with the condition that Mr. Allen shall not be entitled to be paid any salary for his services in that capacity, with the exception of his director's fee of £100 per annum, until 5 per cent. has been paid to the shareholders upon the Ordinary shares of the company.

Industrial undertakings of this kind are much sought for, and their value may be gauged from the approximate market quotations as follows:—

	Par value of Shares	Present Quotation or Market value.
D. H. Evans and Co. (Limited)	£1	22½ to 23
Jay and Co., Alien-street	£1	2½ to 2¾
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John Barker and Co. (Limited)	£1	1¼ to 1⅜
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A very important feature in connection with this business is that the sales have within the past seven years been almost doubled.

The price to be paid to the Trade Syndicate (Limited), who have been formed by Mr. Allen and are re-selling, the goodwill, stock-in-trade, furnishings, fixtures, and all assets and liabilities of the whole being acquired by the company as a going concern, will be £40,000, payable as to £20,000 in cash, £2,000 in fully paid shares, and the balance in shares or cash, or partly in cash and partly in shares, at the option of the director. In addition to the valuable and extensive stock the sum of £9,000 will be set aside as further working capital.

EVANS AND ALLEN (LIMITED),

Messrs. Viney, Price, and Gooldyear, chartered accountants, of 93, Cheapside, London, who have had extensive experience in auditing the accounts of drapery concerns, and who have audited the accounts of the firm, certify as follows:—

"93, Cheapside, London, 9th April, 1895.

"To the Directors, Evans and Allen (Limited).

"Dear Sirs,—We have examined the books and accounts of Messrs. Evans and Allen, of Newport, and have ascertained the profits of the year of the business during the past four years ending 16th February, 1895. Mr. Allen became the owner of the latter of the two premises, London House, 156, Commercial-street, forming the principal portion of the business, in March, 1893, and the other, No. 138, and we have charged the profits with the ground rentals only payable under such leases from that date.

"We find that the profits of the business, after making provision for depreciation of fixtures and fittings, but without charging interest on capital or salaries to the partners for management, have amounted—

"For the year ending 16th February, 1892 to	£4,127 4 10
16th February, 1893 to	3,125 17 6
16th February, 1894 to	4,779 14 6
16th February, 1895 to	4,482 15 9

"It is intended that the company to be formed shall not take over the leases from Mr. Allen, but shall hold the premises at a rental of £300 in excess of the amounts charged in the foregoing figures. The profits of the year ending 16th February, 1895, suffered owing to the rebuilding or a portion of the premises, and the consequent increased expense of carrying on the business.

"We are, dear Sirs, yours truly,

"VINEY, PRICE, and GOODYEAR."

Taking the net profit for the past year—viz., £4,482—as a basis, without any further increase, there will be required to pay

7 per cent. interest, on £20,000 Ordinary shares..... £3,500

leaving a considerable surplus for directors' fees and other payments.

Beyond this the directors consider that, with the increased trade which will arise from the new departments, the further working capital, and the opportunity offered of acquiring, both by customers and employés a valuable interest in the business, a much larger profit may be anticipated in the near future. The general terms and conditions of the business which has been the result of Mr. Allen's energies and of his thirty years' time and increase, and Mr. Allen has no reason to doubt that the profits on the extended business will be any less in proportion to the increased capitalization. Having, therefore, the reasonably anticipated that the Ordinary shares will receive a dividend considerably in excess of 7 per cent.

The following contracts have been entered into:—An agreement dated the 31st May, 1895, between Walter Allen, trading as Evans and Allen, of the one part, and the Trade Syndicate (Limited) of the other part, and an agreement dated the day of May, 1895, between Mr. Walter Allen, of the one part, and the company of the other part, relating to his appointment as managing director. There are no other contracts of importance relating to the carrying on of the business in the ordinary course.

The above-mentioned three contracts, together with the certificate of Messrs. Viney, Price, and Goodyear, and the memorandum and articles of association, are open to inspection at the offices of the company's solicitors. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be at once returned in full, and where a less number of shares is allotted than has applied for the balance will be credited in reduction of the amount due on allotment.

Application may be made in due course for a settlement and quotation on the London, Cardiff, and Bristol Stock Exchanges.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained of the company, at the bankers in London and Newport, or of the solicitors, auditors, or brokers of the company.

May, 1895.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK of ENGLAND (LIMITED).

9th May, 1895.

Subscribed Capital, £15,000,000.

Capital—Paid	£3,000,000
Uncalled	12,000,000
Reserve liability	10,000,000
	£15,000,000

Reserve Fund (invested in English Government securities), £2,000,000.

Number of Shareholders, 12,501.

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Messrs. Lumley and Lumley.
Walter Fidward Moore, Esq.

RICHARD BLANEY WADE, Esq., in the Chair.

The directors have the pleasure to submit the balance-sheet to the year 1894, and to report that after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and after the rebate of discount on current bills, the profits, including £83,683 5s. 7d. brought forward, amount to £699,009 4s. 1d.

In addition to the dividends and bonus already paid, a further sum of £300,000 will be paid, free of income-tax, in July next making 11 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance of £249,008 4s. 1d. to be carried over to the profit and loss account.

The branch in Oxford-street, referred to in last year's report, has been opened, and the directors believe it will be a great convenience to many of their friends and customers, both in London and the country, and lead to a considerable increase of business.

The directors are pleased to report that the guarantees for £7,500,000 given by this bank in connection with the liquidation of the well-known firm of Baring Brothers and Co., which was subsequently reduced to £187,500, is now cancelled.

The following is their report and balance-sheet:—

Duncan Macdonald, Esq.,
Robert Wigram, Esq.,
Maurice Otho Fitzgerald, Esq.,

all of whom, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

In conformity with the Act of Parliament, the auditors have been required to retire this day, and by their rotation since Mr. Edwin Waterhouse (of the firm of Waterhouse, Lovelock, and Co.) and Mr. William Barclay Peat (of Messrs. W. B. Peat and Co.), the retiring auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

BALANCE-SHEET, 31st December, 1894.

LIABILITIES.

Capital:—		
40,000 shares of £75 each, £10 10s. paid	£420,000	0 0
200,000 shares of £50 each, £12 paid	2,350,000	0 0
	3,000,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	2,000,000	0 0
Amount due by bank on deposits, acceptances, &c.	62,745,338	3 6
Acceptances and endorsements of foreign bills on account of customers	477,829	13 0
Profit and Loss Account:—		
Balance of profit and loss account, including £83,683 5s. 7d. brought forward from 1893	699,009	6 1
Less dividend paid January, 1894	420,000	0 0
July	420,000	0 0
	279,009	6 1
Deduct half yearending June 30, 1894	30,000	0 0
Dec. half yearending Dec. 31, 1894	249,008	6 1
	£69,200,177	2 7

ASSETS.

Cash:—		
At Bank of England and at head office and branches	£5,685,676	12 5
Call and short notice	4,583,809	7 1
	£9,269,486	3 6
Investments:—		
English Government Securities	£3,373,210	16 7
Indian and Colonial Government, Railway Debenture, and other securities	6,770,383	19 9
	10,143,594	16 6
Customers for acceptances and endorsements of foreign bills, per contra	477,829	13 0
Bills discounted, loans, &c.	23,266,821	6 2
Banking premises in London and country	583,245	3 11
	£48,270,177	2 7

RICHARD B. WADE, D. MACDONALD, ROBT. WIGRAM, T. C. ROBINSON, F. CHURCHWARD, W. FIDGEON, Directors. Joint General Managers.

We beg to report that we have ascertained the correctness of the cash balances shown at the head office and branches, and have inspected the securities of the investments of the bank, and found them in order. We have also examined the balance-sheet in which the books at the head office and with the certified returns from each branch, and are of opinion that the balance-sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the bank's affairs as shown by such books and returns.

EDWIN WATERHOUSE,
WILLIAM BARCLAY PEAT, Auditors.

At the annual meeting the report was adopted, the retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. Edwin Waterhouse and Mr. William Barclay Peat were re-elected auditors for the current year. The best thanks of the proprietors were given to the directors, general managers, and other officers of the Bank for their efficient services, and to the shareholders generally for their confidence.

The National Provincial Bank of England has now upwards of 500 branches in England and Wales, as well as agents and correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may rest assured of unsurpassed in the credit of their accounts through any of the branches here or abroad.

Current accounts are conducted at the head office and Metropolitan branches, and deposits received and interest allowed on the daily balances ascertained by the Bank in the London newspapers every month to date.

The Bank undertakes the agency of private and joint-stock banks, the purchase and sale of all British and Foreign stocks and shares, and the collection of dividends, annuities, &c.

Circular notes and letters of credit, payable at the principal towns abroad, are issued for the use of travellers.

At the country branches current accounts are opened, deposits received, and all other banking business completed.

The officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the annual report of the Bank, list of branches, agents, and correspondents, may be had at the offices of the head office, and at any of the Bank's branches.

9th May, 1895.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN CHURCHWARD, General W. FIDGEON, Managers.

FLATS (self-contained), quite new, three, four, five, eight, and nine rooms and bath (hot and cold). Attendance if required. Nice looking central garden (two acres) for tenants. Tennis courts. West district. £20 to £100 per annum inclusive.—W. D. Evans and Co., 64, West Kensington-terrace (facing Addison-road) opposite West Kensington Station, W.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on FRIDAY, the 10th May, 1895, and will be CLOSED on or before 10 a.m. MONDAY, the 13th May, 1895, for TOWN and COUNTRY.

E. W. TARRY & CO., LIMITED.

(SOUTH AFRICA.)

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890.)

CAPITAL - - - - - £300,000

in 150,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, and 150,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

Messrs. PARTRIDGE and JARVIS, of 3, Copthall Buildings, E.C., are authorised to invite applications for 125,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, payable 5s. on Application, and 15s. on Allotment. These Shares rank before the Ordinary Shares as regards Capital as well as Dividends.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS RUDD, Chairman, } Directors, Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa (Limited).
H. E. M. DAVIES, }
G. L. DRUMMOND, Messrs. Geo. and R. Dewhurst, Manchester.
Sir FRANCIS KNOLLYS, K.C.M.G., Director, African Banking Corporation (Limited).
AUGUSTUS DURANT, Messrs. A. Lourtet and Co., 32, Gresham-street, E.C.

LONDON AGENTS.

Messrs. RUDD and CO., 8, Old Jewry, E.C.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (LIMITED), 37, Nicholas-lane, E.C.; Head Office in Edinburgh; and Branches in Scotland.
AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED), 43, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BROKERS.

Messrs. MARTEN and CHRISTOPHERSON, 9, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. MARKBY, STEWART, and CO.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. W. B. PEAT and CO., 3, Lothbury, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.

H. D. BOYLE, 8, Old Jewry, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

E. W. Tarry and Co. (Limited) has been formed to acquire the business of E. W. Tarry and Co. (Limited), of Kimberley, South Africa, which for many years has a private partnership, and since 1883 as a joint stock company registered in South Africa, has carried on the business of supplying machinery and other mechanical requisites of various kinds for miners and mining companies.

The business of E. W. Tarry and Co. (Limited) is one of the oldest established and most important of its kind in South Africa, and is carried on at Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, Bulfontein, Jagersfontein, Johannesburg, Jeppe's Township, and the Austral Ironworks at Johannesburg; the principal branch being at Johannesburg.

The gold mining industry of the Witwatersrand is largely increasing, and it is intended to open branches in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, where the same industry is rapidly developing.

Those hitherto in control of the management of the business in South Africa and of the agency in London have notified their willingness to enter into the employment of the new company.

The copies of the balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts of the vendor company now in the possession of the directors of this company (being copies supplied by the vendor company to shareholders), as certified by Messrs. Lilley and Bleteksamp, the auditors, and passed at the annual general meetings of the company held at Kimberley, show the following net profits after providing for all expenses except the interest on loans, which have now been almost entirely extinguished:—

For the year ending 31st August, 1892	£7,022 15 5
,, ,, 1893	13,471 17 11
,, ,, 1894	22,497 12 7

And also show on 31st August, 1894, as follows:—

Stock of goods, machinery, plant and tools, rolling stock, office furniture, stationery, &c.	£147,975 18 4
	28,553 5 1
Book debts and bills receivable, after allowing for doubtful debts	51,415 7 8
Freehold properties	1,133 9 6
Cash	5 0
	£229,104 0 7
From which must be deducted liabilities there appearing	13,541 0 2
	£215,560 0 5

The dividend on the preference shares will amount to £7,500, so that on the basis of last year's earnings there would remain a large balance for dividend on the ordinary shares, after payment of expenses in London, in addition to which there will accrue the profits to result from the extra working capital of about £40,000.

The terms upon which the company proposes to acquire the business are as follows:—The sum to be paid to the vendor company is £210,000, payable as to £85,000 in cash and £125,000 in ordinary shares.

The business and undertaking of the vendor company as a going concern upon the footing of the said balance-sheet of the 31st of August, 1894, from which date the company takes over the business, with all subsequent profits and risks, and has to provide for all the current liabilities, which according to information received from the manager of the vendor company have been greatly reduced below the amount above-mentioned. The vendor company has an ex-

above-mentioned of the amount (£28,555 5s. 1d.) above stated as good, and will pay all the costs of formation up to allotment.

The dividends on the preference shares will be paid half-yearly, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, the payment on the 1st of July next being calculated from the date of the payment of the instalments.

It is intended to apply for a Stock Exchange quotation for the preference shares in due course.

A draft of the proposed contract embodying the terms upon which it is proposed the company shall purchase the business of the vendor company, may be inspected at the office of the company, and is expressed to be made between the vendor company and the liquidator thereof of the first part, the trustees for the vendor company of the second part, and this company of the third part. The terms of this proposed contract have been in substance arranged with the vendor company, but the necessary powers of attorney have not yet arrived in this country. So soon as they arrive, or (if that should prove the more expeditious course) so soon as the necessary power of attorney to this company is sent out and arrives in South Africa, a contract is to be executed by all parties. There are, necessarily, numerous contracts entered into by the vendor company in the course of its business, by which this company by the terms of the purchase is intended to be bound, and there are also certain contracts for the placing of the capital of this company. Subscribers will be held as waiving any rights they may have to further particulars of these contracts, under the 38th Section of the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1857.

All the directors, with the exception of Sir Francis Knollys and A. Durant, are interested either directly or indirectly as shareholders or in the shares in the vendor company.

The memorandum and articles of association of the company, the draft sale contract, and the copy balance-sheets, and the copy profit and loss accounts of the vendor company for the years ending 31st August, 1892, 31st August, 1893, and 31st August, 1894, can be inspected at the offices of the solicitors to the company.

Application for shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to Messrs. Partridge and Jarvis, or to the bankers of the company with the amount of the deposit. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance will be applied towards the payment due on allotment, and any excess returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from Messrs. Partridge and Jarvis, the National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and at the offices of the company.

8th May, 1895.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.

ORIENT LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following steamships leave London under Contract for PLYMOUTH our day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, with their Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons	H.P.	
OPHIR	6,910	10,000	May 17.
LUSITANIA	3,877	4,800	May 31.
ORIZABA	6,07	7,600	June 14.
ORIENT	5,365	6,800	June 28.

Passengers leaving London seven days later than above and travelling overland can overtake the steamer at Naples.

Loading Berth Tilbury Docks.

First and Second Saloon Fares £33 to £70. Cheap Return Tickets and for Tours Round the World.

Managers, F. Green and Co. and Anderson, Anderson and Co.; Head Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, London.

For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.; or to the Branch Office, 16, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W.

INDIA CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY	BRISBANE
MADRAS	ADEN (CAPE)	BATAVIA
COLOMBO	BAGHDAD	ROCKHAMPTON
RANGOON	ZANZIBAR	TOWNSVILLE
MAURITIUS	MOMBASA	MAKYBOROUGH

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal ports of

INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 23, Great Winchester-street, and 4, Fallmall-East, S.W.; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 80, Fallmall, S.W.; and Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.

NORWAY, SWEDEN & RUSSIA.

HOLIDAY TOURS.

THE WILSON LINE of First-class Splendidly-fitted Passenger Steamers, with Saloons and Sleeping Accommodation amidships.

HULL to BERGEN and STAVANGER, 15th May, 22nd May, 29th May, and every Tuesday.

,, CHRISTIANIA and CHRISTIANSAND, every FRIDAY.

,, DRONTHEIM, 18th May, 22nd May, 25th May, and every THURSDAY.

GOTHENBURG, every SATURDAY.

GRIMSBY to GOTHENBURG, every TUESDAY.

LONDON to CHRISTIANIA and CHRISTIANSAND every FRIDAY morning, also Special Inclusive Tours, 8, 12, 18, and 17 guineas, according to route.

HULL to ST. PETERSBURG, every SATURDAY.

COPENHAGEN, every FRIDAY.

GRIMSBY to MALMO, every WEDNESDAY.

THOS. WILSON, SONS, and CO. (Ltd.), Hull; Gellatly and Co., 81, Fallmall; Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate-circus; H. Gaze and Sons (Ltd.), 142, Strand; Jewell and Crowther, 18, Cockspur-street; or W. B. Bott and Co., 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY interests everyone; how to make money without taking speculative chances is far more important. Our New Manual, sent post free, handsome, illustrated, shows how investments of £5 and upwards can be made yielding large interest with small risk, placing the poor man on an equality with the millionaire.

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THE NORMAL POWDER SYNDICATE, Ltd., 23 and 24, Portland-street, London, S.W. Subscription List Closes for London Saturday the 11th May; for the Country Monday, the 13th May.

BOOKS AND NOVELS WANTED. Any quantity.
P. M. TREGASKIS,
232, High Holborn.

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LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1810.

SPECIAL SCHEME OF

MAXIMUM LIFE ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM COST.

For Prospectus and full particulars apply to the Secretary, 63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

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BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Catalogue Post Free.

195, 196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.

CAUTION.

OWING TO NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS received from the Public of imitation brands (of inferior and sometimes worthless composition) sold as the genuine article, the undersigned beg to inform purchasers that, in order to secure their brand (the only one ever guaranteed genuine by the inventor), it is absolutely necessary to ask for the "COMPANY'S" Extract, and to see that each jar bears the signature of J. v. LIEBIG in blue ink across the label.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY, LIMD.
9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

SULPHOLINE LOTION

Spotless Complexion. SHILLING Bottles.

Sulpholine makes the SKIN Clear, Smooth, Healthy.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

HAS 35 YEARS WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

ALL TEAS WITHOUT TANNIN, BY USING TANOCEA.

One Tablet to each Spoonful of Tea neutralizes the TANNIN, Improves the Flavour, and Makes Indigestion impossible.

In Boxes, 6d. and 1s., of all Chemists and Grocers, or Free by Post, 7½d. and 1s. 2d., of

THE TANOCEA TABLET CO., BLETCHLEY STATION.

TRELOAR'S CARPETS.

TRELOAR and SONS make a special study of STAIR CARPETS, and recommend that in all cases where hard wear occurs, as it usually does on stairs and landings, the best qualities (an extra quality is made) should be used. Prices and particulars on application.—TRELOAR and SONS, Ludgate-hill.

STAIR CARPETS. EXTRA QUALITY
STAIR CARPETS. RECOMMENDED
STAIR CARPETS. IN
STAIR CARPETS. ALL VARIETIES.

TRELOAR'S HINTS ON CLEANING FLOOR COVERINGS.

Brushes generally used for carpets are much too soft. For frequent sweeping use a stiff brush with a dustpan, but for their thorough cleaning once a week a stiff broom is better.

Sweep all pile carpets in the direction of the lie of the pile, so as to flatten it. Cut off all loose ends, and remember that damp cloths or tea-leaves should never be used.

Shake Cheviot, Shetland, and Kerval carpets occasionally, but all other carpets, when properly brushed, require shaking once or twice a year only.

TRELOAR and SONS supply a superior brush at 2s. 6d., and a broom at 3s., made with stiff cane bristles.

Soft hair and revolving brushes only take off the surface crumbs, and often injure a new carpet by soiling it.

Oilcloth and linoleum should first be carefully swept, then washed with plain soap and water, and afterwards rubbed until thoroughly dry. Soda, powder, or dry soap should never be used.

TRELOAR and SONS undertake the taking up, shaking, and relaying of carpets. The charges are fixed and reasonable, and the work well done. Lists on application.

The alteration of carpets receives special attention, and the work is always completed within the shortest possible time, and at moderate charges.

TRELOAR'S "LUDGATE" BRUSSELS SQUARES.

Guaranteed Quality. A LARGE NUMBER OF SQUARES bordered all round and ready for laying down, which we make up from remnants and old patterns, and sell at a reduced rate. On application, if sizes required are given, prices and particulars of squares in stock will be sent.

TRELOAR'S "LUDGATE" AXMINSTER CARPETS.

Plate K. SEAMLESS THICK PILE.

The demand for Seamless Carpets has now become so great that manufacturers are compelled to make them. The trade was first brought to recognize this want by the introduction of Treloar's "Cheviot Carpets" Axminster Carpets are now made in various sizes.

TRELOAR'S KERVAL CARPETS.

PROTECTED by TRADE MARK and REGISTERED.

These are the LATEST NOVELTIES in SEAMLESS CARPETS. Although the price is so low, they have all the appearance and style of the finest productions of the Eastern looms. ALL WOOL, Reversible, and are made in a great variety of patterns and colourings. Strongly recommended for hard wear.

Made in the following sizes, in various patterns and colourings:—

Ft. in.	£ s. d.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.	£ s. d.
9 0 by 7 6	2 1 3	12 0 by 10 6	3 17 0	
9 0 by 9 0	2 9 6	12 0 by 12 0	4 8 0	
10 0 by 9 0	2 15 0	13 6 by 12 0	4 19 0	
13 0 by 9 0	3 6 0	15 0 by 12 0	5 10 0	

TRELOAR and SONS deal exclusively in FLOOR COVERINGS. At their Warehouses may be seen a well-selected Stock of all the best descriptions of British and Foreign Floor Coverings. Catalogues and Coloured Representations free on application.—Ludgate-hill, London.

TRELOAR AND SONS, LUDGATE HILL.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—

BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.

CALCUTTA and CEYLON, direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and for Naples and Alexandria, every fortnight during the season.

GREAT RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

THE CHARING CROSS BANK, Est. 1876. No. 28, BEDFORD-STREET, Charing Cross, London, W.C. CAPITAL, £200,000 RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

Advances of £50 to £5,000 made at a few hours' notice in town or country, male or female, on their own security. Distance no object.

Any one requiring money will do well before applying elsewhere or paying fees to think of this. Twenty Loans do better with a bank using here capital at command and devoting themselves to this class of business alone. I can deal with so-called private money-lenders or agents with small means. Reasonable terms.

Current accounts opened. Interest allowed on balances.

Deposits of £10 and upwards received as under: Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal, 2½ per cent.; subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, 3½ per cent.; subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, 4½ per cent. Special terms for large amounts. Interest paid quarterly, free of income-tax.

Write or call for prospectus.

A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

THE TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY,

4, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.,

Has upwards of £500,000 ready for immediate advances on Instalment or Ordinary Mortgages.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED QUICKLY AND CHEAPLY.

Shares now being issued at 4 per cent. interest. Deposits received at 3 per cent. interest. Either investment withdrawable at short notice.

Apply to EDWARD WOOD, Secretary.

BAILY'S MAGAZINE OF SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Enlarged, numerous Illustrations.

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One Shilling at all booksellers and bookstalls.

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RHEUMATISM and SCIATICA: Their Nature, Causes, and Treatment. By JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D. London: Jarrold and Sons and Co. (Ltd.), 190, Piccadilly, and 12, Threadneedle-street.

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MAY BE SUMMED UP AS FOLLOWS:—

LOW SALE PRICE. *ECONOMY IN GAS, SAVING OF 60 PER CENT.* *HIGH ILLUMINATING EFFICIENCY.*
GREAT DURABILITY OF FRINGE. *SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION.*

NO CHIMNEY REQUIRED.

ADAPTABILITY TO PRESENT FITTINGS, AND ORDINARY GLOBES MAY BE USED. PURITY OF LIGHT PRODUCED. EQUAL TO THE PRESENT INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

REDUCTION OF HEAT.

Perfectness of Combustion, and may be used as a Night Light, the Combustion being as perfect when partially turned on as when the full force of Gas is being used.

APPLICABILITY TO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIGHTING. THE FRINGE MAY BE REPLACED BY THE USER.

SANITARY IMPORTANCE WHEN USED FOR VENTILATION AND LIGHT. SPECIAL ADAPTABILITY FOR CLUSTERS IN RECUPERATIVE LAMPS FOR STREET LIGHTS.

GLOBES ONLY USED FOR DECORATIVE PURPOSES.

OFFICES: 34, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 18, Charing Cross-road, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1895.